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MORE TOBINISM

BROOKLYN SHOE WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST JOINING B. & S. W. U.

Tobin's Agent Furnishing Scabs to Manufacturers—Repeating Tactics Tried at Lynn Last Year—Strikers' Statement and Resolutions.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, of which John F. Tobin is president, and which unsuccessfully tried to break the strike of the Lynn, Mass., shoe workers last year by furnishing scabs to the manufacturers, is again attempting the same tactics—this time in Brooklyn.

As readers of The People know, the B. & S. W. U. agrees with any manufacturer to take the shop as it is, no matter what the wages, hours of labor, or working conditions are, and if any dispute arises to arbitrate it, which means that anything the bosses wish will be forced upon the workers by the officers of the union, as was done in St. Louis last winter.

Being just the kind of a "union" that it wanted, as it only benefited the bosses and the paid officers of the organization, S. Weil & Co., shoe manufacturer, at Steuben street and De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn, attempted to force their 140 employees to desert their union—the United Shoe Workers'—and join the Tobin affair.

the shoe workers refused and went on strike. They have issued the following:

STRIKERS' STATEMENT.

The long expected trouble between the various shoe workers' unions has at last broken out in the factory of S. Weil & Co., Steuben street and De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., between the United Shoe Workers' Union, an independent organization, and the locals of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which bids fair to be a repetition of the trouble experienced by the shoe workers of Lynn and Haverhill.

S. Weil & Co.'s factory has been recognized as a union concern for the past twelve years, and through the efforts of organization this firm pays the highest wages, the best of conditions have prevailed, and it is the only factory in this vicinity which has granted the half holiday the whole year. In fact, the employees have gained such concessions from the firm, that the different employers in this vicinity have, in private conversation, repeatedly condemned the firm for allowing such conditions to prevail, as they thought it established a bad precedent and would have the effect of causing the employees of other factories to rebel. But owing to this fact the firm was enabled to gather together as fine a body of mechanics as could be found in any shoe factory in the country. This crew was among the first to always respond to an appeal for aid from any other shop when in trouble, and was always foremost in pushing the work of organization.

For eleven years these workers stood as a unit, jealously guarding their rights, and insisting upon a thorough investigation when any of their number was being discriminated against.

The first dissatisfaction occurred in the lasting department, when the pullers over demanded that the grievance committee lay off two men, claiming that under the rule the last man on was to be the first man off when work got slack, but after the demand was investigated it was found that there was no need of any such action as there was plenty of work for all hands. It was proven afterward that the committee was right in the stand it took as three extra men were put to work.

Tony Cocozello, who had been instrumental in making the demand, was dissatisfied with the decision of the committee, and with a few others joined the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. He became very active in endeavoring to persuade others to join with him; the firm, on learning this, encouraged him in every way possible, even going so far as to give him the use of their private 'phone to communicate with the business agent of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union whenever help was needed in any department, notwithstanding the fact that S. Weil & Co. had signed an agreement with the United Shoe Workers' for two years to give preference to its members. It was also noticed of late that Mr. Silva, agent of the Boot and Shoe Workers', was often in the office in conversation with members of the firm, and while it was thought that some underhand work was being done no action was taken.

On Thursday, May 26, Mr. Silva, while in company of members of the United Shoe Workers' who were employed in the factory of S. Weil & Co., endeavored to show them the advisability of joining the Boot and Shoe Workers', and when he saw that he could make no headway remarked: "Well, it will not be long before the matter will be settled without your consent as we have an understanding with the firm by which they will sign an agreement to employ none but members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union," also adding that within three weeks every person not a member of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union would be handed a proposition, and would have to fill it out or lose their positions.

On June 1st the regular meeting of the shop crew was held and the statement of Silva was reported to the crew, and after considering the matter carefully it was decided to demand the discharge of Tony Coccezello, he being the cause of all the dissension of late. The firm refused to comply with the demand and the strike was ordered with only one opposing vote, that one being Mr. Jas. Lawson, chairman of the grievance committee, but the firm was so disgusted with him that when he applied for his position on Friday morning, stating that he had thrown the organization over, the firm members ordered him from the factory as they had no use for one of his kind. The agent of the Boot and Shoe Workers' was then sent for, and after a conference General Organizer McMorrow was summoned.

On Saturday, June 4th, the officials of the Boot and Shoe Workers' confered with the firm, and it was agreed, so the firm states, to sign the agreement after one clause was modified, and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union was to fill the shop. Since this agreement with the firm, two conferences have been held between the executive members of the two organizations—the United Shoe Workers' and the Boot and Shoe Workers'. At the first nothing was said of the understanding the Boot and Shoe Workers' had with the firm, and they gave the United Shoe Workers' to understand that they would not send any of their members in to work.

The strikers, upon hearing this, felt very much encouraged, but on learning later from the pickets that members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' were applying for positions under instructions of their business agent, Silva, their indignation knew no bounds. Daniel Hogan, chairman of the executive committee of the Lasters and Turnmens' local, B. & S. W. U., said there must be some mistake and addressed the strikers and requested them to not pass judgment until after he had conferred with his executive officers. On Monday night, the report being confirmed, Mr. Hogan tendered his resignation as a member of the organization, as he would not continue to affiliate with an organization that would be guilty of such contemptible scabbery tricks.

The firm has now had six days to fill the shop with the aid of the officials of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, but have made very little progress. To the credit of the great majority of shoe workers of this district, whether members of an organization or not, be it said they have condemned the actions of the B. & S. W. U. The strikers remain firm, and believe that when the trade understands this question thoroughly they will rally to the defence of Weil's crew and assist them in every shape, manner and form to maintain their organization.

The strikers have decided to hold a mass meeting at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, June 10th. Speakers from Haverhill, Lynn and New York will explain the scabby actions of Tobin's union. All shoe workers who wish to know its history should be present. All fair-minded shoe workers are requested to keep away from the factory of S. Weil & Co.

CHAS. BLAUVELT,
Secretary of Shop Crew.

Brooklyn, June 9, 1904

The mass meeting was held as advertised and the following resolutions were adopted at it:

Whereas, The organization called the B. & S. W. U. is engaged in the business of furnishing scabs to the firm of S. Weil & Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., to take the places of men and women now on strike at that factory.

Whereas, The officers of that organization aim to destroy the United Shoe Workers of America.

Whereas, The course of the B. & S. W. U. in Brooklyn is but a continuation of its policy of wrecking labor unions

Continued on page 6.

IN COLORADO

SUMMARY OF ONE OF THE SERIES OF RECENT EVENTS.

The Below is a Trust-worthy Rescript of the Conduct of Capitalist Officials of Colorado Towards Workingmen on Strike for Better Conditions.

(Special correspondence to The People.)

Pueblo, Colo., May 31.—The strike was called on Sept. 1st to enforce an eight-hour day in the mills. The demands were presented to the mine managers, with a proposition to reduce wages if their demands were conceded to. The mine managers refused to treat with them at all. The strikers then opened for their own benefit a supply store, a restaurant and two lodging houses. They also compelled all the gambling houses and saloons to close all day Sundays, and at 12 o'clock nights. This was done as a precautionary measure so that the strikers would not be around the saloons and get into altercations. Conditions were absolutely peaceful at all times on the part of the miners. The only difficulty that occurred at any time was when the deputy sheriffs asaulted the miners in searching them for guns, and driving them off of the public road.

The situation continued the same for some time. The mine managers attempted to secure men to take the places of the strikers, but were unable to do so. About three months after the strike was called, the militia arrived. Immediately upon the arrival of the militia, Buckley Wells, manager of the Smuggler Union mine, took a squad of soldiers, went through the street of Telluride and into some of the houses, and pointed out the men whom he wanted arrested as vagrants. They were accordingly arrested and brought before the police magistrate, found guilty and were compelled to work out a fine of $25 and costs on the streets of Telluride under a military guard, or they were given the option of working two days in the mines, when their fines would be remitted; this had no effect, as not even one man went to work. In the meantime emissaries of the mine owners had been sent into Joplin, Mo., Michigan, etc., for the purpose of securing strike breakers. Most of the men who were secured were brought under the representation that there was no strike in Telluride, and when they arrived and refused to scab they were threatened with arrest.

On January 3, absolute martial law was declared in Telluride, and eight men, who they termed leaders, were deported to Ouray, about 45 miles distant. After the declaration of martial law, the criminal law of vagrancy was again enforced or rather invoked, and of 35 men who were arrested 27 were found guilty and fined $25 and costs, and go to jail or go to work for the mine managers, and their fines would be remitted. Not one of the sentenced men went to work, and on the next morning they were found sitting on the steps of the city hall, waiting for the sheriffs to take charge of them. They were put to work filling up some excavations on a vacant lot. One man refused to work and he was handcuffed to a telegraph pole. A protest was raised, and Maki, that was the man's name, was taken to jail, but he was not given anything to eat until after six o'clock the next day. Remel was the name of the sheriff. The cases were appealed to the County Court, and the prisoners were all discharged, as every one proved to be a resident and peaceful citizen and had always earned their own living prior to the strike. They were all self-supporting and all had money at the time of their arrest. After the prisoners were discharged Walter Kenley, deputy sheriff, made an assault on Attorney Richardson, who had defended the miners, and also struck A. H. Floaten, who had put up the bail for the appeal. About March 11 martial law was declared off and the militia was disbanded.

On the following Monday, March 14, a mob of the Citizens' Alliance was formed at their meeting in Red Men's Opera House, some being furnished arms while some went home to get theirs. They soon returned and gathered in front of the First National Bank and subdivided themselves into several different squads, went into several parts of the town and arrested all of the union men that they could find, taking many of them from their homes with their wives and families, or in their regular lodging houses.

One squad, led by Walter Kenly, a deputy sheriff, who is in the pay of he mine managers, went to the house of A. H. Floaten, and broke out the glass panel of the door, and also broke the jam of the door, forcing an entrance. (While Kenley was forcing an entrance, some one in the mob yelled: "Burn the ——— in the house.") Floaten was in the house with his shoes off. Mrs. Floaten had already retired and was upstairs when they came into the house. Kenley shoved a revolver in Floaten's face, and said he wanted Floaten to come along with him. Floaten demanded that if he had a warrant he should read it, whereupon he was struck on the head with a revolver by Kenley. He was then forced out of doors without shoes or hat and marched up the alley on the frozen ground, making him walk through all the ice water purposely, getting his feet wet. When they had gone about two blocks without any word being said, Kenley walked up behind Floaten, struck him on the left side of his head with a revolver, when some one in the mob shouted, "Shoot the ———"

Sixty-four men altogether were herded into a vacant building, and at 1.30 a. m. were loaded into a special train and sent to Ridgway, 45 miles away, arriving there about 4.10 a. m. They then had to walk to Ouray, about 10 miles distance, where they were cared for by the Miners' Union.

The following remark was made by one of the mob as the train was departing: "If that fellow who has his head tied up (meaning Floaten who was hit in the head by Kenley) comes back he will be hung."

Mr. Schiller's house is also said to have been broken into.

CONFERENCE CALLED

To Prepare Big Greeting To Delegates To National Convention of the S. L. P.

At the last regular meeting of the Entertainment Committee of Section New York, S. L. P., Comrade Anderson presided and F. Keenan acted as secretary. The order of business, which was a lengthy one, was disposed of with precision. It was decided to hold a conference composed of two delegates from each assembly district at The Daily People Building, on June 24, for the purpose of electing the necessary committees needed at the park on July 4.

At this conference special attention will also be given in the selection of the various games to be arranged for the enjoyment of the women and children, while sporting feats for the men will not be overlooked. Several thousand throwaways will in a few days be in the hands of the organizer of Section New York, and the ever-hustling comrades are called upon to get a supply of these for distribution in their respective districts.

Little need be said at this time of the location. Glendale Schnetzen Park is well known to New Yorkers for miles around for its picturesque surroundings, cozy nooks and shady spots, but the committee is desirious of making this affair a grand success for more than one reason—first, because it is the fourth anniversary of the birth of The Daily People; secondly, because it is for the benefit of the campaign fund, and last, but not least, because representative S. L. P. men from various parts of the Union will be present, the picnic being held during the week of the national convention.

Comrades, it is not very often that we have a chance to meet comrades from other parts of country, and on this occasion when they will gather to transact matters of vast importance to the Socialist Labor Party, it behooves us of Section New York to gather in large numbers and greet them in a manner that will give them an impetus to work on their return home, with ever stronger determinations for the success of our cause.

The national campaign is before us. It will need the aid of every class conscious workingman. Funds will be needed and here we have a chance to help aong our cause, besides enjoying a pleasant summer day outing in the congenial company of comrades from near and far. Get to work, therefore, now, with a determination to sell many tickets, as many as possible. The park is large enough to accomodate thousands of people, and the price is small, only twenty-five cents, admitting gentleman and lady.

Tickets can be obtained from organizer of Section New York, L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street.

Entertainment Committee.

LOUISVILLE NEWS

DOINGS IN THE WORLD OF TRADES UNIONISM AND SOCIALISM.

"Labor Mayor" Graniger Employs Scab Iron Workers to Build New Hotel—Tells Committee To Go To H——l—S. L. P. Men Demonstrate Their Belief In the Solidarity of Labor—Other Items of Interest.

(Special correspondence to The People.)

Louisville, Ky., June 8.—Section Louisville, Ky., not having been heard from in the columns of The People for a long time, desires herewith to make up for lost time, and write up all matters of interest occurring in this "neck of the woods" to date.

To begin with, our Commune Celebration was a big success, both financially and artistically, the principal feature being the rendition of the "Marsellaise" in English by a selected children's chorus of sixteen voices, under the direction of Comrade Henry Schmidt. In fact, the introduction of a large number of our young people of both sexes in our programme, has taught our amusement committee that we have hitherto neglected a very important field in this respect, and that next season we must still further develop the rising generation for festival purposes.

With the beginning of the early spring months we also had our bunch of pure and simple "craft struggle" strikes, consisting of the meat cutters, carpenters, bricklayers, and painters. The structural ironworkers have been on strike since last Fall, losing out completely in their fight against Graniger & Company, who have the contract to build the new Seelback Hotel at Fourth and Walnut street. Graniger is the present Democratic mayor of Louisville (whom the "labor fakirs" heralded as a "labor mayor" prior to his election). The "labor mayor" brutally told the committee of ironworkers (who called on him to ask his AID in behalf of h'organized labor) to go to h——l, and that $1.50 per day was a fine salary for any ironworker.

The hotel is rapidly nearing completion, all the iron that is furnished for the "scabs" being made by "union" (?) men. The line of demarkation denoting just where the union man ends and the scab begins, is getting (thanks to pure and simpledom) altogether obliterated.

Next, the organized meat cutters began a strike against Cudahy's "Louisville Packing Company," which also lasted several months, the whole affair finally being "settled" by the vice-president of the national body "to the satisfaction of all parties concerned." "The Journal of Labor," as usual, claimed a great victory, but the truth was that the most of the strikers were ready to return under any conditions, so long as the union was at least partially recognized. Some of the most active strikers have not been taken back, while others had to take inferior jobs.

The bricklayers and carpenters are still "out" at the time of writing, and the "aristocrats" of labor, the "printers," will have plenty of time to think over their superiority over the common craftsmen, or else accept the "open shop," which is the ultimatum given them by the big printing firms of J. P. Morton & Company, Courier Journal Job Printing Company, Nunemaiher & Company, and Bradley and Gilbert Company.

At the first mentioned company, one of our comrades was employed as janitor, but, upon seeing the printers leave, he also promptly quit his job, thereby proving the S. L. P. spirit of class solidarity. This action of our comrade is a doubly moral slap in the face of pure and simpledom, for the comrade is the very man whom the local "labor fakirs" forced out of his job at Beck's Hall, a year and a half ago.

In all the printing establishments mentioned the press feeders and other "union men" still continue to furnish work for the scabs who have taken the places of the striking printers.

Union scabbing seems to be the order of the day, as usual other comrades who quit work opposing wage reductions had their places promptly filled by good union men, Comrade Tom Sweeney, of Ironmolders Union No. 16, being a notable example and victim of pure and simple rascality and perfidy.

Last, but not least, John Mitchell the great, was here in person to adjust the trouble existing between the miners and operators of Western Kentucky. After several days of deliberation this notorious fakir gave the miners a "throw-down," declaring that the "conference" he had with the operators convinced him that the demands of the miners were unreasonable and unjust to the mine owner. This is "nobly waging the class struggle," according to our deluded friends of the "Socialist" party, with a vengeance.

May Day, Section Louisville held a public meeting, which ought to have filled Beck's Hall, considering the labor situation. However, either the times are as yet not hard enough for the majority of our wage workers, or the rank and file of the unions are so cowed and bullied by the fakirs, that they lack the moral courage to attend our meetings, for the meeting was but poorly attended, although those present enjoyed the splendid addresses by Comrades Doyle and Giffey.

Two weeks ago Section Louisville received an invitation from the local of the "Socialist" party, through one J. H. Arnold (ex-S. L. P. member, whom we expelled last year), to attend their meeting and discuss with them the "Socialist attitude towards trades unionism."

Now, as is well known, the Socialist Labor Party has repeatedly challenged the "Socialist" party to debate this question, as well as various others. However, the local freaks never accepted the challenge. It now appears that the recent awful throw-down which the "Socialist" party received at the hands of the fakirs at Boston, and the still more recent silencing of the class conscious minority at the Chicago convention, has had a bracing effect on that element within the "Socialist" party that wants the truth to triumph. They are eager for the Socialist Labor Party message, which the "intellectuals" and fake Socialists (just like their pure and simple fakir brothers) have kept from them, by crying "S. L. P. bossism" and "Union wreckers."

Four comrades of the Socialist Labor Party were accordingly present at this meeting to deliver the Socialist Labor Party message, and it is no boast to say that at the conclusion it was not the Socialist Labor Party that regretted the meeting.

Before the discussion was well under way, it could be noticed that several of the "Socialist" party men were already supporters of the Socialist Labor Party's trade union policy, while several more were "on the fence" to use a popular phrase. The only strong supporters of the pure and simple trade unions were those members of the "Socialist" party who hold offices in the pure and simple bodies locally, as if to emphasize their office holding proclivities they seem also to hold all the offices in the "Socialist" party.

As none of these, however, were considered strong cards against the Socialist Labor Party, they had present, of course, "accidentally" (?) the great and only Dobbs, formerly employed by the Evening Times, but now with the "Millionaire Socialist" (whatever that may be), Wilshire of New York. The Socialist Labor Party men used to consider Dobbs fairly straight while in Louisville, after hearing him that Sunday, however, lauding the pure and simplers to the skies, we are convinced that the present material conditions surrounding Dobbs are not of the purest kind. Considering that he is also a close friend of M. Hilkowitz, from whom he draws his inspirations and who is the right bower and lawyer of the Volkszeitung Corporation of private property worshipping Socialists, (?) Dobb's drift toward fakirdom seems inevitable.

In his ardor for pure and simpledom, Dobbs rashly stated "that neither the 'Socialist' party nor the Socialist Labor Party amount to anything whatsoever, but that the A. F. of L. represented the only visible expression of the class struggle."

Comrade Doyle and Kleinhenz, as old and tried trade unionists, demolished Dobb's bombastic claim by proving by argument and experience that pure and simple trade unionism is not an expression of the class struggle at all, but an expression of purely selfish craft struggles, totally devoid of any and all feeling of class consciousness or class solidarity.

Dobbs, in reply, evaded the argument, by throwing bouquets at the Socialist Labor Party members, whom he said he highly esteemed as men and Socialists, etc.

One of his colleagues wanted Dobbs to define the trade union resolution,

Continued on page 6.

THE MINERS' SIDE

STATEMENT OF THE TROUBLE AT CRIPPLE CREEK, COL.

Strikers Prove Mine Owners and Citizens' Alliance Guilty of the Crimes Charged To Union Miners—Every Accusation, Unlike that of Mine Owners, Substantiated

Denver, June 12.—The executive board of the Western Federation of Miners has issued the following statement regarding the situation in Cripple Creek, in reply to the statements made by General Sherman M. Bell and Secretary C. C. Hamlin, of the Cripple Creek District Mine Owners' Association:

"The cause of the strike of the Western Federation of Miners in Colorado is one of long standing, and involves the failure on the part of mine managers in some parts of the State to live up to their own written agreements. As far back as 1884, as a result of the strikes at that time, the mine owners agreed that eight hours should constitute a day's work, that the minimum daily wage should be $3, and that there should be no discrimination against union men in the hiring and discharging of labor.

"At the outset of the present trouble Manager McNeil of the Standard Mill, at Colorado City, peremptorily discharged forty-five men, members of the Western Federation of Miners, for no other reason than that they had become union men. All of these were old employes of from two to six years standing. Mill men are affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners, and are entitled to all of the protection that goes with such membership.

"To-day the only questions involved are the enforcemnt of the eight-hour day, the right of men to organize in the unions and to prevent discrimination against union men of all kinds.

"The responsibility for the lawlessness connected with the contest rests entirely on the shoulders of the mine operators, the Citizens' Alliance and their allies, backed up by the ready power of the State government.

"The responsibility has been placed on these persons and organizations by District Judge Theron Stevens, who denounced the military usurpation in Telluride in strong language from the bench; by District Judge J. Walter Dixon, Republican, who openly condemns Gov. Peabody and severely criticises his acts, involving the deportation of men from the State without trial or other chance of hearing; by ex-Gov. Charles S. Thomas, who plainly points to the Mine Owners' Association and Citizens' Alliance as being responsible for the many outrages committed on the persons of helpless and innocent miners; by the recent Democratic State Convention, which denounced the line of policy pursued.

"The events of the present week in the Cripple Creek district justify every accusation contained above. The following crimes on citizenship have followed swiftly upon one another:

"The resignation of Sheriff Robertson, of Teller County, forced by a mob at the point of a pistol and a coil of rope; the enforced resignation of Coroner Doran, of Teller County; of the City Marshal of Victor, of various aldermen and justices of the peace in the district; the entire official directory of the city of Goldfield; assault upon and demolition of the union hall in Victor; forcible entrance into the four union co-operative stores and destruction of the contents; destruction of "The Victor Record" by an armed mob; the invasion of force under military command; arrest of men at their work and incarceration within the military lines; hundreds of men cornered in unsanitary bull-pens; forcible shutdown of the great Portland Mine, employing union men, by order of the military commandant, on the plea of military necessity, and subsequent deportation of the men therein employed.

"Marked photographs of miners referred to by General Bell, who, he claims, were marked for death, must be regarded as an invention of his own brain. The photographs in question are those of strike breakers, and were kept for the purpose of publishing a scab list, with the pictures of the men accompanying their description, so that members of organized labor all over the country would become thoroughly acquainted with these men who have committed treason to themselves and to their class. The pictures are nothing more than those hav-

Continued on page 6.

A MANIFESTO TO THE WAGEWORKERS

ISSUED BY D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A.

To the working class readers of The People, members and sympathizers of the S. L. P. Greeting:—

Comrades:—In the last chapter of "Value, Price and Profit," after showing that the development of capitalism progressively turns the scale in favor of the capitalist against the workingman and that the general tendency is to lower the average standard of wages or "push the value of labor more or less to its minimum limit," Karl Marx asks as follows: "Such being the tendency of things in this system, is this saying that the working class ought to renounce their resistance against the encroachments of capital, and abandon their attempts at making the best of the occasional chances for their temporary improvement?" Continuing, Marx says: "If they did, they would be degraded to one level mass of broken wretches past salvation. I think I have shown that their struggles for the standard of wages are incidents inseparable from the whole wage system, that in ninety-nine cases out of 100 their efforts in raising wages are only efforts at maintaining the given value of labor, and that the necessity of debating their price with the capitalist is inherent to their condition of having to sell themselves as commodities. By cowardly giving way in their every-day conflict with capital, they would certainly disqualify themselves for the imitating of any larger movement."

After warning the trades-unionists of the time, that they were fighting effects not the causes of those effects; merely retarding the downward movement without consciously seeking to change its direction,—applying palliatives without aiming at the final curing of the malady —Marx tells them they "ought to understand that, with all the miseries it imposes upon them, the present system simultaneously engenders the material conditions and the social forms necessary for an economic reconstruction of society," and urges that, "instead of the conservative motto, 'a fair day's wages for a fair day's work!' they ought to inscribe on their banner the revolutionary watchword 'Abolition of the wages system!'"

Finally, Marx winds up his extremely instructive paper, with the following:

"Trades Unions work well as centers of resistance against the encroachments of capital. They fail partially from an injudicious use of their power. They fail generally from limiting themselves, to a guerilla war against the effects of the existing system, instead of simultaneously trying to change it, instead of using their organized forces as a lever for the final emancipation of the working class, that is to say, the ultimate abolition of the wages system."

All Socialists recognize that it would be absurd to think of the working class renouncing their resistance to the encroachments of the capitalist class on the economic field. We know, too, that the workers are not likely to give up resisting oppression when driven too hard. Furthermore, we all recognize that were they to give over resisting the tyranny of the capitalists in the shop, they would as Marx points out, disqualify themselves and become very poor material upon which to build the larger movement for final emancipation from wage slavery. And again, we recognize that such resistance is necessary in order to at least check the downward tendency of the conditions of labor under capitalism. And, yet again, we are, or should be, aware that while resisting and being encouraged to resist, the working class must be taught to not only become imbued with a spirit of solidarity that will enable them to more effectually make a stand against the downward pressure, but also to learn to look upon their fights upon the economic field as merely skirmishes to hold the enemy in check until the powerful artillery of class conscious political action can be brought into play, when they can march to the absolute surrender of the capitalist class and the total abolition of the capitalist system of exploitation and all that that implies. Hence, having found the necessity for economic, that is, trades-union organizations, indisputable, we also see that they must be of such calibre as to not only inculcate an aggressive fighting spirit in their members, but also educate them along the lines indicated above, if they are to be effective—in other words, must be up-to-date enough to be able to cope intelligently with modern conditions.

This, then, understood, is not our duty plain? Must we not feel under pressing obligation to see to it that such organizations are erected and maintained? Most assuredly so, if we would be true to the dictates of the knowledge that is in us; if we would obey the promptings of our higher manhood; would assert that true moral courage which is the hallmark of the genuine Revolutionary Socialist, who, knowing there is but one right way and what that is, will "because right is right, follow the right," and deem it "wisdom in the scorn of consequence."

Now, we know that the modern or rather call it ancient pure and simple trades-union does not fill the bill. It does not know how to judiciously use its powers. It maintains an unintelligent guerilla warfare against effects, but refuses to recognize the causes of those effects. It is founded on false principles which deny the class struggle and admit the right of private property in the tool of production and concede to the capitalist his claim that he is entitled to a share in the products of labor—in short, it stands for capitalism. What is more, we find the pure and simple trades-union completely controlled by the "trusted labor lieutenants" (as the late Mark Hanna so aptly termed them) of the capitalist, who see to it, in the interests of their masters, that the energies of the rank and file are misdirected and that whatever revolutionary lightning may flash up among them is run into the ground. Thus, we have seen the coal miners under the direction of Mitchell, et. al., voting to accept a reduction. We saw also, those so-called leaders in the same industry displaying their sense of "solidarity" during the great coal strike, by permitting the soft coal division to remain at work and thus literally scabbing on their "brothers" of the anthracite fields. Further than this, they were actually instructed to assess themselves to help keep the hard coal workers out, thus playing still more into the hands of the market and profit-seeking soft coal mine owners. Finally, we witnessed the spectacle of the deluded anthracite workers submitting to a bunco scheme of "arbitration and conciliation" which has left them worse off than they were at the beginning. In the shoe industry the scab-producing and supplying record of the notorious Tobin Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is so well known as to need no repeating.

Here, in New York, the revelations in the building trades have shown that strikes are often called by the trusted leaders of the unions, at the behest of contractors who want to injure the business of competitors, or for the benefit of graft-collecting delegates. For months past the Plasterers' Union has been in a turmoil over tales of graft and official delinquency told in its meetings. At the sessions of the Central Federated Union the effects of pure and simple teaching, or lack of teaching, can be seen in the numerous "jurisdiction" fights that are continually cropping up there, when charges of mutual scabbery are often bandied between the representatives of the various unions. At one time it will be wood-workers versus carpenters, at another painters versus wagonworkers, boilermakers versus machinists, pipe-calkers versus plumbers, and so on.

Everywhere in the recent struggles in this city the interests of the workers were betrayed by the officers and representatives of the pure and simple trades-unions, from the lithographers, who with the odds in their favor, were bamboozled into doing as the bosses wanted them, down to the employees of the Asphalt companies who were ordered to return to work "pending arbitration," and are in a worse fix now than before they struck. At the present time we see the efforts of the striking freight handlers on the New Haven Railroad rendered abortive because the other good "union men," engineers, etc., remain at work side by side with the strike breakers. Such instances of a treachery and stupidity that is criminal, could be multiplied indefinitely.

Surely, then, such unions must be looked upon as worse than useless in the struggle against inroads of the capitalists and for the abolition of capitalism. Nor is it of any use that we join them and seek to "bore from within" in the hope of purifying them. This scheme has been tried and found wanting and every decent working man, particularly a Socialist Labor Party man, should set his face against placing himself in such a demeaning position.

What course then must we follow? This recognition of the failure of "boring from within" in the pure and simple unions, the necessity of organizing the workers on correct lines and of "smashing from without" where necessary, led to the formation of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. And this representative of New Trades Unionism is the only one that is calculated to fill the requirements of the situation. It is formed upon the right lines. It recognizes the class struggle, teaches its members class solidarity and a spirit of resistance to the aggressions of the capitalist and above all points out to them the need for political action along the lines of its ally, the Socialist Labor Party.

Fellow workers and Comrades, there is but one course for us. And that is to join hands with the members of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and do our share in building up the only organization on the economic field that is planned to conduct the fights of the working class on absolutely correct lines. But, it is not enough to merely express sympathy with the principles and aims of the S. T. & L. A. The simple giving of passive approval to the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party in upholding the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, is not sufficient. Active co-operation, genuine tangible assistance, the lending of determined effort toward its upbuilding, are the things required. Definite material aid, not abstract approval, is what is wanted.

If the principles and position of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance are correct—and none can prove that they are not—if the need for such an oragnization is absolute—and no sane man will deny that it is—then it devolves upon all who recognize these facts—not merely as a matter of correct procedure, but as a case of imperative duty—to support and strengthen the S. T. & L. A. and make it the factor in the industrial field which it was intended to be, and which it must be if the interests of the working class are to be conserved, and if the demoralizing effects of the vicious treachery of the labor fakirs are to be offset.

For these reasons, the members of District Alliance 49 of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance call upon all wage workers, members and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party, readers of the Daily or Weekly People, and others into whose hands this document may be placed, to join the Local Alliances of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and strengthen its hands for the work of agitation, education and organization among the members of the working class, to the end that they may be rescued from the clutches of the labor fakir and taught the true spirit of solidarity and united resistance to capitalist exploitation, and to the further end that the mission of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance in the work of accomplishing the Social Revolution—that of organizing the workers in preparation for the time when they shall themselves conduct the industries of the world—may be carried out, and that the Socialist Labor Party may have by its side an efficient and powerful ally in the work of abolishing the capitalist system and establishing the Co-operative Commonwealth wherein we will no longer need to organize against the tyranny of class rule, and wherein the equality of opportunity so long denied us, shall be the keynote of a genuine Freedom, which by those means alone we can hope to attain.

D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A.

New York City, June, 1904.

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Capitalism and the Retail Workers

It is buzzing in my head, the old pantheistic paraphrase of the omnipresence of the spirit of the all: "Cleave the wood and thou wilt find me, turn the stone and I am there." I do not know where I picked it up in my younger days, but it come back to me to-day in its forceful clearness with a new significance. What a precise characterization of the all-pervading, blighting spirit of capitalism!

Descend into the bowels of the earth and in the sickly, yellow glimmer of the head light its ghastly grin confronts you in the miner's hollow eyes; ascend the storm-swept mountain path where ill-fed men in scanty clothes blast through the rock the railway's path, and shattered bones and broken limbs attest its evil presence; go into the sweatshop, where vampire-like it sucks the sap of life from hollow-chested women; go into the iron mill, where its remorseless grind wrecks giants' constitutions; step into the smaller retailshops, where men forget that there is aught but toil and sleep; step into the department store, where women earn one-half their needs require, by work, to gain the other half by shame unspeakable—its scorching breath is everywhere!

While to the casual, superficial observer the conditions under which some particular class of toilers exists, may seem unwarrantably oppressive and therefore evoke his just indignation, he still regards such a state of affairs as exceptional and transient and in no way affecting the mass of toilers as a whole. But what a different view reveals itself when with the scalpel of Socialism the body economic is dissected! Everywhere the ills of the flesh, the non-producing part of society, have left and are leaving their malignant marks upon the bones, the structural framework of society—labor. Everywhere the corroding effects of the effluvium of the ulcer capitalism! Not a single class of workers, which has not been degraded either morally, mentally or physically by this product of our so-called modern civilization!

The producing classes of the proletariat, forced by the ever increasing requirements of capital into more intensified labor from day to day, for this very reason mainly show a physical decline while the distributing classes, coming in direct contact with the consumer, have rather deteriorated morally and mentally. The prevalence of the producing proletarian in the socialist movement is readily explained by the foregoing and the indifferent, nay, sometimes even hostile, attitude of the distributing proletarian towards the same cause, becomes clear. It is the purport of this article to show that this moral and mental degeneration of the last named sub-division of workers is directly traceable to the influence of the capitalistic system, in fact, is nothing but a logical sequence of the same.

"Make money, my son, make it honest IF YOU CAN"—with this admonition some Quaker-merchant of the "City of Brotherly Love' is reputed to have sent his offspring into the world, and he thus unwittingly gave expression to the basic principle of the capitalist system. Make money, no matter how!! Even if such is contrary to the ethical code of those establishments of superstition, called revealed religions, although they in themselves form one of the strongest bulwarks of the capitalist system. In its blind greed the spirit of capitalism even attacks its own supports!

The crass egotism, the growing desire for luxuries and sensual pleasures and the economic necessities of the capitalist class have resulted in an ever increasing exaction of profits on foodstuffs and merchandise of every description, which, being resisted by the relatively decreasing earning power of the masses, is brought about by the creation of "corners" in foodstuffs and by their adulteration, by the substitution of cheaper raw materials in the manufacturing processes, by the studied production of a deceptive appearance in inferior goods.

The impairment of health, the spread of want and misery, the physical discomforts resulting from these manipulations, vast as their depredations are, still in no wise compare in their disastrous consequences to the detrimental effects, to the mental depravity and turpitude created amongst the proletarians who are the retail-distributing agents of the capitalist class, these later mentioned conditions of mind striking directly at the very foundations of all the higher, nobler aspirations of man, thus retarding the progress of socialism, the only possible basis of the civilization of the future.

Let me illustrate the foregoing with a few observations from the daily life of these wage-slaves, with a recital of facts known to any intelligent looker-on, impossible to be denied or palliated. I will select only those with whose occupations, everybody is familiar, whom we daily meet in the path of life.

One of the these is the grocery clerk, who sells you lard-mixed butter, if not oleomargarine, as "the choicest product of the dairy," ladles out to you a solution of milk, gypsum and water as the simon-pure article, inveigles you into the purchase of canned goods, dangerous to human health by reason of old age, and who "puts up," in his leisure time, 3¼ pounds of sugar into 3½ pound packages."

If he is not willing to do all this, he is "no good" and loses his job, for "business is business" says his employer.

The retail butcher offers his meats per pound at the identical price which he pays to the wholesale butcher for the same, the profit being "made up" by the selling journeyman butcher "on the weight." The latter will vehemently slap the desired piece of meat on a spring scale, forcing the latter down by his good muscle, removing the meat before the scale has settled in its proper position, and stating the highest weight indicated by the vibrating needle as that of the purchase, thus robbing the unsuspecting customer of several ounces. When not ocupied in selling, the butcherman look after the "stock," "sweatening" "over-ripe," malodorous joints with "chemical solutions," or transforms scraps and offal into "fresh to-day Hamburger steak."

And as to sausage? A philosopher of the street once remarked, that the good Lord should be the sole consumer of this delicacy, he alone being possessed of an acurate knowledge of its component parts. Much to my regret, I see myself compelled to coincide with this view.

It's not so easy after all for the retail butcher's wage slave to earn a "decent living" and stay a decent human being at the same time!

Across the street, on the ground floor of the corner building, anywhere, everywhere in this blessed town—with very little exception—there is another wage slave, whose mode of doing business is worthy of note. I mean the disperser of fluids, the bartender, whom the beautiful profit-system requires to transform the thirsty wayfarer into a temporary idiot, so that the "short change" game and other nice tricks may be "worked" on him. Oh, he don't like to "work" that way! Really not? Well, there are others, a superabundance of them, who will—and the wife and the young ones can't live on wind!

From the distributors of food and drink to man when he is well, let us turn to the wage slave who serves him when he is sick and watch how he proceeds. Surely, capital is not heartless enough to mock the maimed, the halt and the blind, to feast upon the human body in torture and distress? Indeed not? Does not the drug-clerk praise as the sure cure of all ills the nostrum which produces the largest profit? The nostrum which never cured anything except the emptiness of his employer's pocket? Is not the drug-clerk compelled to assume the prerogative of the physician and recommend to the bodily distressed some alcoholic or poisonous mixture for the sake of profit? If it was not for the fact that the poor drug-clerk is the innocent tool, this preying of one capitalist cormorant upon another bird of the same ilk would be amusing.

And now let's step into a clothing store, where the clerk wheedles and fawns, lies and cheats, in order to retain the privilege of having a boss. Here is a suit the "cloth" of which is produced from ground-up rags by a process similar to that of manufacturing paper, and the "up-to-date" design is put upon its surface in the wall-paper style. It has been put together in an East Side sweatshop and the first rain will make the "up-to-date" design look like "sixty," transform the trousers into "high-water pants" and start the lower part of the coat on a journey towards its wearer's neck. Now, you really don't suppose that the clerk follows the example of the illustrious "I-did-it-with-my-hatchet" when he tries to dispose of his suit? Not by a "long shot"! He knows full well that jobs are few, but that clerks without them are many.

What an exemplary young man he is ,this Mr. Seymour of "ye old colonial shop"! There is Miss Darlington—sniffing disdainfully with her dear little tilted-up patrician nose New York's plebeian air, floating past in a creation of Bluefern, built a la Worth from American "silk" purchased at "ye old colonial shop." See the beautiful gloss, the graceful contours of folds and plaits, puffs and frills; listen to the entrancing music of the "swish, swish, swish" as she sweeps by!"

But, oh, how soon will it fade, this glorious sheen! Soon, very soon, the folds and the plaits, the puffs and frills will loose their pristine freshness and hang limp like the branches of the weeping willow and the music of the "swish, swish" like Chauser's "musik of the grasse," will only be perceived by the fertile imagination of the poet of fashion or by the adept of occult science, for that "beautiful American silk" is nothing but common, ordinary "mercerized cotton cloth!!"

Oh, how could he do such a thing to Miss Darlington, that vile wretch Seymour! How could he do it? Oh, he could have omitted to do so "that vile wretch Seymour," but in that case Mr. Bacon, sterling scion of sturdy Puritan stock, owner of "ye old colonial shop," might have penned a missive, something like this: "I feel constrained, much to my regret, to dispense with your services after date," and added this little communication to Mr. Seymour's salary on pay day.

And there is the men's furnishing clerk, who sells cotton collars and cuffs for linen, shoddy and cotton-mixed underwear for "best Australian wool," "any old thing" in scarlet undergarment for "genuine medicated"; there is the shoe clerk, who sells "solid leather" shoes the soles of which are made of papier-mache, and there is the jewelry salesman who sells polished brass for 14 karat plate.

Must I go further?

Now, wherefore, by virtue of the power vested in me as attorney of outraged humanity, I do hereby accuse capitalism—through the agency of the profit-system—of the willful corruption of man's moral faculties, of the diversion from their rightful channels of man's mental gifts, by the Damocles-sword of a permanent menace of starvation, want and misery held over the heads of the wage slaves. And I further accuse capitalism of the responsibility for the outbreaks of anarchism and barbarism of to-day and of its promotion of the same by ever lowering the moral standard of man, thus guiding humanity towards chaos, away from the light of Socialism, the only hope of mankind.

Have I proven my case?

"Mr. Foreman and gentlemen of the jury, how say you?" "Guilty!" "So say you all?" "I thank you, gentlemen, you are discharged." G. Ollendorff.

THAT PLATFORM

The State convention of the Socialist (?) party of the State of Washington met at 10 o'clock Sunday, May 29, in Carpenter's Hall, Seattle. The temporary chairman was C. E. Cline, a very able chairman, of populist antecedents whose adroitness kept the "lid on the explosives" through fourteen hours and twenty minutes of useless humdrum "Democracy," which squashed the report of the committee on resolutions, which was favorable to a party-owned press. (Consequently, a score was made by the parasite editors of whom there were twenty in the Chicago convention), and turned over, without action on them, two full pledged constitutions, to the referendum. On nearly every call for anything, nominations had to be cut off by motion.

Humdrum "Democracy" (?) is a nuisance, with no guarantee of safety in it. It is a thing for the suspicious "freak" to play with, while the grafters are getting in their fine work.

The first battle of the "lid on the explosives" was caused by the introduction of "Comrade" Lund, delegate to the Chicago National Convention, which brought an emphatic protest from the floor that "Comrade Lund was not a delegate to the national convention." The chairman said: "Well, he was there, anyway; so he will be able to tell us about it." Then three or four "comrades" indignantly arose from their seats and left the floor.

"Comrade Lund," who says he is a "class conscious Socialist," who has twelve wage slaves working for him, was not very favorably impressed by that crowd in Chicago, until he was moved to tears by Professor Herron's reading of that "wonderful platform."

Then, Dr. H. F. Titus was called on. He explained that he and "Comrade Dalton, who used to belong to Section Seattle, S. L. P.," (an expelled S. L. P. gentleman), tried to have that "wonderful platform" given to the referendum. But it was opposed by the old S. L. P. ex-members (Kangaroos), and the old Social Democratic members (freaks), "who want to run things in regular Socialist Labor Party style from the top down." (Right here, after a dispassionate consultation of Webster's unabridged dictionary, I wish to kindly, gently, considerately, and deliberately tell Dr. Titus that whenever he asserts, hints or even allows the impression "that the Socialist Labor Party is run from the top" to go unchallenged in his presence he is a "D—— liar.")

The world's progress, in what ever direction, has always had to fight to a finish the following seven detestable things:

First: the Kangaroo (with apology to the animal of that name), which means the "plunger" into things he does not understand: a "knocker" and disrupter of organized constructive effort, whose methods are always anarchistic and invariably dishonest.

Second: the "freak," which means the individual who attaches himself to anything that comes along without taking the trouble to find out, or caring in the least, whether it is right or wrong.

Third: the grafter, who attaches himself to any aggregation of humanity that offers an opportunity for exploitation in his own interest.

Fourth: the fakir, one who undertakes to deal with and handle affairs that he does not understand or even knows anything about.

Fifth: the vote-catcher, whose business it is to get himself or "a friend of mine" elected to office.

Sixth: the crook; one who is liable to do anything at any time or place against the common weal of his fellows.

Seventh: the liar, who is generally a compound of the other six.

Dr. Titus tells us with his own mouth that the Kangaroos (ex-members of the S. L. P.) forestalled and prevented the referendum from being given by the national convention of the Socialist (?) party in 1904, just as they gained a name for themselves by rising in a vicious anarchistic rebellion against the results of the referendum in the Socialist Labor party in 1899; and that the Debs-colony-capitalist-supplicating-farmer-chasing Social Democratic freaks of 1897 helped them, and yet he has the foolhardiness to stand before an audience of about 200 representative people and assert that it was because the Socialist Labor Party is "run from the top down." The ridiculous, fool positions Dr. Titus gets himself into is caused by his trying to force a privately-owned paper into Socialism, which is about as consistent as it is for a temperance advocate to own a saloon.

"Comrade" Wiswell (ex-preacher) was called. He was unfavorably impressed with the appearance of that "wonderful platform"; but after he read it he became charmed with its literary style and he thought it was a "great progressive step" that he was "glad" to see.

Then "Comrade Osborne" (a blind workingman), gave them the real thing, in good shape. Beginning with the materialist conception of history, he showed them that the "wonderful platform" was not all right from a working class standpoint.

Then "Comrade McDevitt" undertook to show that it was a "retreat from the class struggle" of which he evidently has some knowledge. He said: "We could not advance too far on the side of revolution." He brought out the fact that intellectuals put more dependence on platforms than on the common interest of an organization's constituents. To hear him one would think that he was really going to advance, but when he got a little ways ahead, he could see nothing but the Socialist Labor Party, and as that is a mystery to him, as it must be to all "freaks," he turned and joined the "retreat" by saying that he would stand by it, if it was adopted by the referendum, which it will be.

There is a story of a country girl, who said she would "rip and tear, too," because she heard a man say that he would "retire," when going to his room. So, in imitation of the working class position of the Socialist Labor Party the bogus Socialist freaks curry after the "laboring man," as the following incidents will show:

When the committee on credentials made their report it was moved that every member give his occupation on roll call. It was a long way down the list before any one said that he was a "laborer," and they tried to start an applause for him. They have freaked it from asking John D. Rockefeller to help the poor working class, with his wealth and telling that the "ministers of the gospel were going to bring Socialism" to mouthing the words "class struggle."

Finding that they have neither capitalists or preachers among them they want the "laboring man" awful bad. Again when Dr. Angus was nominated for some office he declined on the ground that he wanted a "ticket composed entirely of workingmen."

Dr. Titus also wanted a ticket of "workingmen" for the purpose of catching workingmen's votes, in the very same sense that he is a "borer from within." Labor fakirism, as shown by the nominations he made at the Seattle city convention, where he emphasized the trades unionism of the nominees.

Such antics are in keeping with the logic of bogus Socialism, which was started in direct opposition to the Socialist Labor Party, which is A POLITICAL ORGANIZATION ON THE PROLETARIAN SIDE OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE, in which a member's race, creed, sex, occupation or economic condition, cut no figure, so long as he has no affiliations with any political organization or any official activity in any economic organization whose position and action are detrimental to the interests of the working class.

It is not a case of who or what you are. It is a case of what you do in and for the party and how you do it. When men are united in a common purpose, it is a simple case of fitness for the position and not a case of the occupation of the nominee. Besides, honest workingmen are not in the Socialist movement to chase after office, and they particularly object to being used as vote catchers.

Another incident typical of freakdom came out in the election of nominees for governor and lieutenant governor: For governor there were four nominees, including Burgess and Cline. Burgess was elected. Cline was among the nominees for lieutenant governor. He declined, saying that he did not want to risk the chance of running on the same ticket with Burgess.

Dr. Titus was again called upon, as a member of the national platform committee at Chicago to give the "reason" for the production of such a document. Before we hear Titus we can get at the "reason" by reviewing the personal of the committee who drew it up, as follows:

George D. Herron, the man who fixed it up. Professor of Applied Christianity (?) and wife-trader.

W. M. Wilkins, psychologist and "strong man," who destroys his "enemies" with his "thoughts." Kangarooed in 1899 to save his private owned "Class Struggle" from being pulled for $50.00.

Ben Hanford, who left the S. L. P. because he wanted to speculate on the "Sun" strike by accepting a job on the "Agitation Committee" (sic) he knew that he would be kicked out of the S. L. P. for such crooked business.

Eugene V. Debs, an agitator for the A. L. U., whose organ justly calls the A. F. of L. scab-herders, and running mate of Hanford whose A. F. of L. organization calls the Debs A. L. U. scabs.

Victor L. Berger, private paper owner and salary raiser for Gompers

William Mailly, fellowshipee of Herron and the endorser of Charley Martin who stood and stands by Powderly, the man who issued a call for funds for the Coeur d'Alene and Homestead strikers, and then kept the funds to pay his own salary.

H. F. Titus, editorial parasite and "labor," "trades union," "working class" and "class struggle" truckler and shyster Socialist.

That is the "reason" for that "wonderful platform."

But let us hear Titus. He says they worked four or five days on it. They had all the other platforms from Rochester to Omaha, before them. They argued that it contained all that the others did. He and Berger complained that it did not contain the materialist conception of history. Hanford liked to have it long because people could not understand what short platforms meant as they were not explicit enough. Hilquit (?) wanted two, a large one and a short one. Personally, Titus did not care. He said it addressed itself along the lines of American tradition to the American people. The Socialist Labor Party had a similar appeal to American tradition. It was in keeping with the American Declaration of Independence and the spirit of liberty. American liberty of the past instead of the slavery of the present. He could not stand against the German, French and old American Socialism. Mailly said it marked a new era in Socialist progress.

Titus said further that it was constructed with the utmost care and was abreast of the progress (?) of their party, which is undoubtedly correct. He wished to correct one or two mis-statements in regard to the platform made by someone, that Titus expressed the fear, in a recent lecture, that it might become too "revolutionary." He did say that the "trades unions would become too anarchistic, as Marx explained to Backounin for years" and cited Colorado as an example; and in that sense he believed in "Appealing to the American people instead of the working class," and at the same time he is advising workingmen to join the anarchistic bogus unions of their "craft," which he did, of course, in the interest of his editorial graft.

The lecture referred to was on the evolution of the Socialist (?) party, (revolution of the merry-go-round), in which Titus showed up the antics of the middle class freaks in by-gone days; how the last remnants of them caucused and schemed "on the sidewalk in Chicago, to control the convention, and how they were beat three to one by the "workingmen" (?) who carried the party up to the revolutionary position of the Socialist Labor Party "which is now dead." (Now! what do you think of that?) Taken in connection with that "wonderful platform" and the "reason" for its production, it is about as neat a piece of "working class" flim-flam as ever happened!

I am told that Titus is a good doctor. If that is so, he had better attend to his profession, because as a Socialist he is nothing but a shyster.

The committee on resolutions came in with majority and minority reports, which succeeded in squashing each other by getting laid on the table and the committee discharged. On its face this seemed to be nothing but a common parliamentary jumble, but there was a good sized volcano underneath it. Lund said he saw a scheme in the effort to take the resolutions from the table. Angus said that it was too bad that local Seattle had to keep up a quarrel among themselves, that the country "comrades" were getting tired of it. Hutchinson retorted that the country "comrades" created their share of trouble, particularly east of the mountains, and he wanted to fight the whole business outright there on the floor. Lund wanted an apology. Hutchinson wanted to bring on the fight, and moved to take the minority report from the table. Motion lost. Mr. Titus sprang to the piano and the musical director called out for everybody to sing No. 8.

The cause of it all is that the Socialist Educational Union, owned by Dr. Titus, publisher of the "Socialist" (?) is given to "Volkszeitung" tactics and interfering with work that belongs to the bogus Socialist party proper, some members of which are simple minded enough to think that such an organization as it could run its own press. Well, that volcano will open up all right.

Then the committee on constitution brought in two full fledged ones, one drafted entirely by Cline, which was accepted as read first time, and given to the referendum. In about fifteen minutes the "lid" commenced to rattle again and they had to give the other one to the referendum also. If that does not make the referendum happy then "Democracy" is a failure.

So the sum total of the convention's work was the nominating of the State ticket, and the adoption of a platform that sounded like a tune on a xylophone with its play on the words "working class," "capitalist class," "class conscious," "class struggle" to which was added "workingmen unite —— you have a world to win."

Shades of Karl Marx:

Be patient!! Contain thyself!!!

This aggregation of stupidity has been butting in on the work of the Socialist Labor Party for eight years and is now reaching a size that will give it weight enough to fall to pieces with. The Socialist Labor Party will hold its own in the coming election in this State and route the bogus out of existence two years hence.

It is joy to live for such work.

William M. McCormick.

Seattle, Washington.

WAGES, MARRIAGE AND THE CHURCH

The commodity status of labor-power may be summed up into three distinct fundamental differences between itself, and all other commodities, knowing that the material interest of their owners, (the workingman as such, and the capitalist as such) are diametrically opposed one to the other, engaging both in a conflict that can not be mended in a reformatory manner, and must necessarily be ended in a revolutionary manner, having the abolition of classes as its aim, class action as its force, and a revolutionary organization as its means.

The commodity labor-power cannot be separated from its owner. Its unity with him means life. Its separation from him would mean death.

1. All other commodities can be, and are continually separated from their owner—the capitalist class—in the course of exchange. This unity with him, as expressed in a lack of sales, means death to the capitalist, as a capitalist. Their separation from him, being equivalent to a realization of paid and unpaid labor into ready cash by sale, means life to the capitalist, as such.

2. The economic law of labor-power is to become more and more competitive, setting its owners against each other. The economic law of other commodities is to become more and more concentrative, uniting their owners with each other.

3. The consumption of the use-value of labor-power does create new use-values. The consumption of the use-value of other commodities does not create new values.

The above results into four distinct differences between the commodity labor-power and all other commodities in regard to price, and may be summed up as follows in the general movement of prices.

A—1. When commodities rise, labor-power is last to do so.

B—2. When commodities fall, labor-power is first to do so.

C—3. When commodities rise, labor-power fails to rise in the same proportion.

D—4. When commodities fall labor-power falls to a level in proportion.

Since the Kangaroo quoted Value, Price and Profit, I shall do the same, taking page 58-59.

"We find that a rise in prices may take place consequent upon a decrease of productivity,—no matter from what cause—which would mean that more labor being embodied in commmodities, their value—and price if supply and demand were equal—would rise."

If the workman were now to insist on receiving the now increased cost of living at once, in the price of his labor-power, namely wages, such a rise in wages merely maintains his standard of life, his inferior relative social position, as compared with the relative social position of the capitalist remaining the same. But the working class is tutored by pure and simpledom, civic—read physic—federations, economic and political labor fakirs, sky pilots, and capitalist miseducators in general none of which wish to teach the working class to help itself. Therefore such a rise in price, usually has reached its new high level, before our misguided working class is aware of the fact and hence their late sleepy and half-hearted action when they do wake up, and are not bound by some labor fakir agreement, containing a clause forbidding them to strike when they should, and forcing them to strike when they should not, a la Sam Parks and his ilk.

So much in reference to A—1.

The same causes account for the fact that the working class fails to raise wages—when it does so—in proportion to the previous rise in prices, gulled by "one thing at a time," and a little thing at that, the net result being a gradual deterioration of the working class by craft and graft (mostly graft) struggles and tactics.

So much in reference to C—3.

But consequent upon an increase in productivity less labor being required, the value, (and prices) of commodities may fall, and as the capitalist knows this in advance by a falling off of orders and other means, he compensates himself in advance by intensification of labor, fines, increase of speed, prolongation of work-time, and other more or less exacting contrivances, and last but not least, and most important of all, by a direct cut in wages, the price of labor-power.

So much in regard to B—2.

The spirit of resistance being broken by their misleaders in the meantime, the misguided working class submits to a cut —not merely in proportion to the reduced value of commodities and consequent fall of prices—but to a cut below that fall, such a fall being used by labor fakirs as an excuse for advising submission. In such cases the workingmen not merely fail to maitain their former inferior social position and standard of life, but this standard and position is positively lowered, according to how far below the fall of prices, their cut in wages may happen to reach.

Such is the case in reference to D—4.

On page 60 this passage occurs, in reference to the effect of a decrease of cost of production of gold, money, wages, etc., if not offset by the working class.

"All past history proves that whenever such a depreciation of money occurs, the capitalists are on the alert to seize the opportunity for defrauding the workman. This also holds good in references to a depreciation of labor-power, whether through high prices, low prices, or any other cause."

On page 74 the first proposition speaks of a general rise in the rate of profit, prices of commodities not being affected, broadly speaking.

I, for one, can not imagine such a general rise in the rate of wages at the present time and think such a rise impossible without first having captured the political power of government, and employed the unemployed army.

Then a revolutionary organization like the S. T. and L. A. might strike, leading up to the sympathetic strike, thus relegating the craft strike to oblivion and replacing it with the class strike in both the economic and political fields simultaneously.

I take it that was what was meant there.

AS TO MARRIAGE.

I can not imagine any form of marriage a success under capitalism but see no reason why the monogamic form of the present day would not be perfected, as soon as the system that will not allow it to develop were to be abolished and the Socialist Republic erected. Some changes may become necessary in order to harmonize with the new social system.

As to Comrade Connolly's remark, where he says the economic side of the women question alone will be solved. I would say that alone, (the economic emancipation) means everything since any other question of no matter what nature can be solved by the people of the time.

The present job consists of economic emancipation from exploitation, it seems to me.

AS TO THE CHURCH.

Whenever any representative of the Church, no matter of what denomination, crosses a representative of the working class, in material matters, economic or political, and thus seeks to interfere with our attempt at educating our class, hit them along material lines, as we have in the past, paying no attention to their theology.

This ought to apply to all enemies of the working class, and they should all be given the same dose.

May our power to hit in that cause increase every second. They must not stop our march without being questioned as to why they dare attempt it, and our motto should always be: What is it? What do you want? etc. I question anything that does not agree with the material interests of the working class.

Louis Ballhaus, Boston, Mass.

FOR GENERAL ORGANIZER.

To all District and Local Alliances, Members at Large and Sympathizers of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, Greeting:—

You are urgently called upon to contribute toward the establishment of a fund for the purpose of enabling the S. T. and L. A. to place a General Organizer in the field at the earliest possible date. Every effort looking to that end should be made.

Address all contributions to John J. Kinneally, Gen. Sec., S. T. and L. A., 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P.

Meeting of the committee held at Hoboken, June 5, 1904. Present: Berdan, Burgholz, Thuemmel, Hossack and A. J. Boland, delegate to the S. T. and L. A. Absent: Fricke and Maeder.

Section Essex County reported two new members admitted, ten copies of the Pilgrim's Shell bought from the N. Y. Labor News Co., several yearly and half-yearly subscriptions to the Weekly People and seven subs for the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung. Women's societies in Newark advised of the publication of Bebel's "Woman under Socialism." The freakish element that had been gotten rid of by the Section is drifting to the place it belongs into—the so-called Socialist Party. Officers elected for the coming term: Organizer, Frank C. Burgholz; Recording Secretary, Robert McCance; Financial Secretary, Hermann Hartung; Treasurer, Frank Rapp. Auditing, Press and a County Committe also elected.

Section Hoboken reports that a grand effort will be made to push the Weekly People subscription list. Rain prevented open air meeting of June 1. James T. Hunter, of New York, will speak at open air meeting of June 8. Permanent headquarters which took too much time and effort of the membership to maintain have been given up, but meetings will still be held at the same address. Two new members have joined the Section. A communication from an organization of freaks located in Newark, was received and tabled. August Schroeder, having been found guilty of wilfully placing the Section in the predicament of being without due stamps and the financial books of the Section, was, upon the recommendation of the Grievance Committee, expelled from the Party by the Section, the vote of expulsion being unanimous. The officers who were temporarily elected to offices held by Schroeder were by vote of the Section made permanent for the rest of the present term. This makes Julius Eck, Organizer, and Carl Zimmermann, Financial Secretary and Treasurer.

Section North Hudson reports one new member admitted. Seven votes cast for De Leon as delegate to Amsterdam Congress, no vote against him. Open air meetings will be started soon. Up to the present there has been a lack of agitation and work for the Party Press by this Section.

Section South Hudson held two open air meetings. Future ones will be held in conjunction with the S. T. and L. A. The Alliance and the Section will hold a picnic in the Greenville section of Jersey City, about the middle of July.

Passaic County is holding meetings regularly and carrying on the Party work as usual. Canvass for Weekly People subs will be pushed right along.

Section Union County—no report.

A. J. Boland, delegate to the S. T. and L. A., reported three new members admitted to Jersey City Local and the organization of a Local of 15 members at Elizabeth. At the Dodge & Blin strike in Jersey City involving 250 mill workers and box makers, the Alliance had played a prominent part. There were two unions of the strikers, mill workers and carpenters, besides a Parry "no dues" union. The S. T. and L. A. held three meetings urging the strikers to make the fight on class lines instead of craft lines. The men were awakening to a sense of what is meant by the solidarity of labor when the employers sent a hurry call for the leaders of the other unions. They came and as a result the strike was submitted to arbitration, a Jersey City preacher being one of the arbitrators. The men had demanded $2 per week increase in wages with two hours less work per week. They got their demands in full. The scheme was to defeat the Alliance agitation, but the men are beginning to realize that it was that agitation that won them the strike. Never before had the Dodge & Blin workers won such a victory.

Comrade Frank C. Burgholz, whose address is 290 Orange street, Newark, was elected temporary Financial Secretary of the S. E. C. in place of August Schroeder, whose expulsion from the Party was reported by Section Hoboken.

After disposing of general routine business, meeting adjourned. Secretary.

GERMAN PARTY ORGAN.

Comrades—Our German Party Organ, the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung" has in the last few months made some headway in regard to the subscription list, but not yet enough to have the paper on a paying basis. Until the subscription list of the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," by energetic and systematic work of the comrades, is raised to a point where the paper is self-sustaining, the party must cover the deficiency. The bulk of this burden has been carried by the members of Section Cleveland. With other large expenses on its hands, Section Cleveland has asked and received the consent of the N. E. C. to arrange a general bazaar and prize division for the benefit of the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung."

We expect to have a large number of prizes for this occasion and would therefore call upon the comrades and sympathizers throughout the United States and Canada to donate such prizes. When all give a helping hand the burden is comparatively small. All presents should be sent to the undersigned address and the same will be acknowledged in the party press. As soon as a sufficient number of prizes are at hand we will ship tickets to all Sections for disposal.

The management of "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung,"

193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

Indorsed by N. E. C., S. L. P., National Secretary.

OHIO SECTIONS AND MEMBERS AT LARGE.

Owing to lack of funds, your S. E. C. is obliged to call for contributions to defray the expense our delegates to the national convention.

James Rugg, Secretary

1925 Osage St., Cleveland, O

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

A better showing was made in the sale of prepaid subscription cards last week. $53.50 worth were sold as follows: Section Boston, $10.00; Rochester, N. Y., $8.00; Troy, N. Y., $5.00; Indianapolis, Ind., $5.00; Twenty-third A. D., New York, $5.00; New Bedford, Mass., $5.00; London, Ont., $5.00; Cleveland, O., $4.00; Fifth and Fifteenth A. D., Brooklyn, $2.50; Thirty-fourth A. D., New York, $2.00; Thirty-fifth A. D., New York, $2.00.

These figures should run up to one hundred dollars a week. That would indicate that a fair amount of work was being done for the Party press. The prepaid sub. cards can be used to great advantage at open-air meetings. Send in your orders now so as to have a supply of them on hand. Ten postal cards good for yearly subs. or twenty postal cards for half-yearly subs. will be mailed to you for $5.00.

Comrade Hackett of Detroit, sends in twenty-six and Comrade Dwyer of Butte, Mont., twenty subscriptions for the Weekly People. That is the kind of work that tells.

The Thirty-fourth A. D. of New York, make up a fund each week to be used for sending the Weekly People on trial for three months to names of persons that are selected by the different comrades of that district. At the end of three months, these persons are looked up and asked to renew. More subscriptions are secured in the Thirty-fourth A. D. than any other district in Greater New York. Last week they secured twenty-one subs.

Comrade Louwet is hustling all alone in Kalamazoo, Mich. He sends in a list of six this week to be added to the list of that city, which is growing larger right along.

Other comrades sending in five or more are as follows: R. Berdan, Paterson, N. J., ten; Frank Bohmbach, Boston, Mass., eight; J. D. Goerke, Cleveland, O., eight; G. A. Jenning, East St. Louis, Ill., seven; William Andreas, Belleville, Ill., six; James Trainor, Syracuse, N. Y., five; J. A. Leach, Tucson, Ariz., five; C. H. Chase, Milwaukee, Wis., five; C. M. Carlson, Tacoma, Wash., five; total for the week, 240.

Sample copies of the Weekly People of June 11, containing the "Neidermeir matter" and the reply of the editor of the "Brauer-Zeitung" to the brewer articles that appeared in the Weekly People recently, were sent to all of the brewery workers' unions. The issue is now exhausted.

Six thousand copies of the DAILY PEOPLE were taken by the independent shoe-workers' unions of this city during three days last week, for distribution among the shoe-workers. The number of unionists who are finding the DAILY PEOPLE the friend of true unionism and the foe of unionism in the interest of the capitalist class, is growing daily.

Don't fail to send in bundle orders for "De Leon's lecture on "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism." Just the thing for trade union distribution.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

For the week ending June 10, quite a substantial increase has been noted in the orders received for leaflets and pamphlets. This is encouraging, as the Labor News Company will be enabled to branch out on new lines and improve its stock of literature if continued. It also reflects considerable campaign activity.

Among the leading orders received are those from the Thirty-fourth A. D., N. Y., for 2,000 leaflets and 285 pamphlets; the Seventh and Ninth A. D., N. Y., fifty pamphlets; Frank Anderson, Sterensville, Montana, eighty-three "What Means This Strike?"; Section Belleville, Ill., 200 pamphlets; Section Toronto, Ont., and Fall River, Mass, and Branch Peekskill, N. Y., 1,000 leaflets each. The leaflets most in demand were "Why Strikes Are Lost," and "Where Wages Come From."

As will be seen from the foregoing Section Fall River is still using the curtailment in that textile center to good advantage. Every other section where "hard times" prevail should do likewise.

Orders still continue to come in for Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism," Sue's "Pilgrim's Shell," and Lassalle's "Franz von Sickingen." More are desired in order that the other books in process of publication may be issued in due time. Members, friends and sympathizers can increase the sales of these books by creating a demand for them at libraries and book stores, and by canvassing for them. Terms sent on request.

Now that the campaign is here, the Labor News Company looks for a greatly increased demand for all kinds of S. L. P. literature, including leaflets, pamphlets and books. On with the good work! Now is the time!

WEEKLY PEOPLE

-, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.

Published Every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned, if so desired, and stamps are enclosed.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1902	53,763

Who dares not follow Truth where'er
  Her footsteps lead,
But says: "O, guide not there, nor there,
I have not strength to follow where
  My feet would bleed;
But show me worn ways, trodden fair
  By feet more brave"—
Who fears to stand in Truth's broad
    glare,
What others dared not will not dare,
  Is but a slave!

CAN IT BE?

Both from the camp of Labor and the camp of Capital considerable astonishment is being shown at the conduct of the "Law and Order" element round about Cripple Creek in deposing public officials. Marshalls, sheriffs, justices of the peace, judges, even assistant district attorneys, as the latest despatches describe circumstantially, are given the option of resigning or hanging. Of course, they prefer resigning. These officials were all either elected or appointed in due form, in legal form. Neither the law nor the constitution of Colorado recognizes the fell form of "hang or resign" as a means of removal from office. Nevertheless the capitalist self-appointed "Law and Order" vigilantes have adopted the form. Probably the bizarreness of the idea of "Law and Order" being worshiped by such high-handed measures is the cause of the surprise that the measures arouse with the Republican and Democratic press; no doubt, on the other hand, the brutality of the measures is the cause of the indignation that they are causing in the camp of Labor. And yet, the question comes, Why surprise, why indignation?

Buffalo is not so far away from this city; nor is a certain occurrence that took place in Buffalo any many hundred years gone by.

It was in Buffalo, in the year of grace 1892, when the switchmen struck to enforce the 10-hour law that the railroad magnates were violating in defiance, not of the statute only, but of humanity. The strikers were succeeding. The railroad magnates needed quick and sharp action to break the morale of the strikers. George Gould went to the Sheriff and demanded of him that he apply to the Governor for militia. The Sheriff refused, saying there was no need of such a measure. The strikers were orderly, and he was quite able to keep order. Thereupon George Gould shook his fist under the nose of the Sheriff and threatened him with the loss of his office if he did not comply. The further events of that strike which culminated with the murder of a boy, Broderick, by the militia, and the loss of the strike need not here be rehearsed. The scene between the "Law and Order" George Gould and the Sheriff is all that is wanted now.

Was there any substantial difference between the conduct of George Gould in Buffalo in 1892 and that of the gentleman's latter day Colorado doubles? Surely none! Law and Order were both defied, and they were defied, as in Colorado to-day, in the interest of crime, the crime of violating a law that was enacted in the interest of humanity. And yet, did either the capitalist class or Mr. Gompers of the A. F. of L. express any surprise or indignation thereat? Not in the least. The capitalist class said: "Bravo!"; and as to Mr. Gompers, in the very fall of that year he endorsed Mr. Jacob Cantor, a then candidate for the Senate in this State, and applauder of Gov. Flower, who obeyed the Goulds' demand for soldiers,—endorsed him as "a friend of Labor"!

Can it be that Labor is shaking itself loose from the scabby mental claws of the Gomperses and that, as a result, the Republican-Democratic press feels skittish? If that is not the case, the present surprise and indignation are senseless.

◆

The large amount of space given in the newspapers to the scandals involving capitalists and adventuresses, compared to the insignificant space given to the removal of working class wrongs, should leave no doubt in the minds of the members of the working class, that the capitalist press tends to degrade rather than protect them, materially, as well as morally.

SEVENTH EPISTLE AT THE LAMBERTIANS.

In our last epistle at our beloved Lambertians we promised to demolish Father Lambert's second fortification—in his attack upon Socialism published in the April 16 issue of the "Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register"—upon a different plan from that pursued in the demolition of his other fortifications. The plan of attack in this instance is to pick the important bricks and knock them out brick by brick. One of these leading bricks was knocked out last week. Here goes the next:

Father Lambert is of the opinion that under the Socialist Republic the ballot will be as futile as it is now in redressing wrong. We should not deprive the Father's dialectics of their own terms and shall quote the passage literally. This is his reasoning:

"If the use of that ballot can not protect the people from the wrongdoings of their public servants now, how can it do it then [under the Socialist regime], since the means of protection is the same in both cases?"

The story is told of an Eastern Pasha, who, learning that one of his subalterns had a sword with which, at one stroke, he could cut off a bull's head, ordered the subaltern to forthwith send him the sword. The subaltern obeyed, but the Pasha, unnerved and worn out with wine and women, do what he might, could not cut off a bull's head with the sword at even a score of strokes, let alone a single one. Enraged, he ordered the subaltern to be brought before him and ordered him to strangle himself for having disobeyed orders. "I ordered you," screamed the Pasha, "to send me the sword with which you cut off a bull's head at one stroke, and you disobeyed; the sword you sent me does not cut!" "You ordered me to send you the sword," humbly expostulated the subaltern, "BUT NOT THE ARM THAT WIELDED IT. I sent you the sword!"

The story goes no further, and need not for our purpose. It illustrates that in point of reasoning faculty, the Lambertian's is just abreast of the Pasha's in the story and not an inch higher or further. Just as the Pasha had no thought but for the sword to accomplish a result, Father Lambert has no thought but for the ballot. One can distinctly hear the Pasha in Father Lambert's reasoning and vice versa—"Since the means of protection is the ballot under Capitalism and would be the ballot under Socialism, THEREFORE the people who wield that weapon will not be better off," argues Father Lambert, and the Pasha argues: "Since the means of felling an ox is the sword, THEREFORE I can do the same thing if I but have the same weapon." As the Pasha blundered in overlooking the fact that it needed a robust arm to wield the sword effectively, and that a weak arm could not do the work, so does Father Lambert blunder in overlooking the fact that it requires a capitalist-professors-politicians-and-fakirs-besotted people to so miserably wield the weapon of the ballot as to wield it in their plunderers' behalf; and inversely, as the same sword, which in the Pasha's nerveless hand was ineffective, proved powerful in the powerful grip of the subaltern, so will the weapon of the ballot, that to-day the in ignorance artificially kept people can not use effectively, make short work of any form of oppression or chicanery so soon as it is in the hands of an economically free and therefore intelligent population.

Obviously the "sameness" of the weapon, the ballot, under Socialism and Capitalism, is the falsest of premises to conclude from. Obviously the real question is, Who is to wield the ballot? Nor can there be any question that the ballot of an economically free people would be a sword very different from that which the nerveless arm of the Pasha wielded: it is the trenchant falchion that would give but short shrift to the bull's neck of political wrong.

And therewith another brick drops on the Lambertian head. More will follow.

RUNNING AMUCK.

Recovered from their first surprise at the news of how the Colorado militia went about deposing legally elected public officers, and no doubt yanked back into "sense" by their Colorado mines and other such stockholders, the Metropolitan Republican and Democratic press has resumed its natural attitude and regular trade—the attitude of pretending to uphold law and order while in fact upholding lawlessness, brigandage and rapine, and the trade of retailing false information.

While the Union miners have been uniformly orderly; while their very orderliness has been an aggravation to the mine owners; while the mine owners sent for the militia in the hope of intimidating the strikers and failing in this themselves rioted; while miners were arrested without cause and sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and long imprisonment with the alternative that they work two days in the mines; while the alternative clearly shows that the arrests were false and were only resorted to for the purpose of dragooning the miners to work against their will; while, the writ of habeas corpus being applied to and obtained in favor of the thus sentenced men, not one of whom accepted the "alternative", the militia refused to obey the order of the court and declared: "To hell with the constitution"; while such acts failing in their purpose the capitalists of Cripple Creek have resorted to dynamite plots—while all that was and is going on, these Republican and Democratic papers have the audacity, the criminal impudence of charging the miners with riot!

And yet it is natural. The conduct of Adj. Gen. Bell, himself an employee of a mining company, shows that he and his paymasters are desperate for dividends and salaries. The striking miners refuse to go back to work under them; they refuse to accept the alternative of two days in the mines to longer days in the lock-up; they have resisted all provocation to riot, and by their firm and cool conduct have driven the capitalist brigands to expose themselves, and thereby to establish such a state of things that not even would-be scabs can be attracted. Readers of The People are familiar with Adj. Gen. Sherman Bell, the traveller on passes; they have been familiar with his more recent acts of lawlessness. His present conduct of assaulting and shooting miners on the pretext that these are rioting shows that Sherman Bell and his mine-owning paymasters have passed the stage of desperation, and have become blindly revengeful, proportionally more criminal also. They feel beaten; they feel that irreparable injury has been done to their revenues; and now, murder, brutal, deliberate rage-inspired murder, is their revengeful tack.

Sherman Bell and his mine owners are running amuck; the Republican and Democratic press are beating time for him and his associates.

ANOTHER DIFFERENCE.

Facts sufficient have come into court to establish the maxim that either the political must dominate the economic, or the economic is bound to dominate the political movement of Labor; and the maxim implies that if the political dominates the economic movement of Labor, then the elevation which the broad political spirit imparts to the otherwise narrow trade interests will raise the latter and free it from the corruption that it is otherwise prone to; whereas, if the economic dominates the political movement, then the narrowness and selfishness of the trade interests will drag the latter down, and the two will insensibly roll down into the corruption that the former naturally tends to. The late national convention of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party is furnishing the latest illustration of this pregnant truth.

Dominated as the convention was by the pets of Gompers' A. F. of L., the resolution introduced by the unsophisticated delegate Ott of Wyoming, and which condemned the Civic Federation, was brushed aside. Delegate Ott's resolution was as follows:

"The Socialist Party also wishes to denounce before the workers of this land the treacherous, deceitful work of the conglomeration between several labor leaders, so-called, and the captains of industry, such as the National Civic Federation, and other like institutions, and brand these combinations as instruments of the capitalist class to perpetuate the system of to-day, and to use organized labor as tools for that purpose."

This was a test, and the convention went under before it. As stated last week in these columns by the S. L. P. men who witnessed the convention and saw the performance, delegate Ott's resolution went down under speeches that virtually declared that "If the S. P. ever dares to attack the labor fakir it will be ruined"—and in the fitness of things, Ben Hanford, who is recognized as a fakir by the rank and file of his own trades union, and who is the party's nominee for Vice-President, led in those speeches.

Nor is that all. The trades union resolution that was adopted in lieu of delegate Ott's, emphasized and emphasizes the point, nor would we here emphasize that emphasis better than by here reproducing literally the article on the subject from the "American Labor Union Journal" of last May 26:

THE TRADE UNION RESOLUTION

Does the concluding paragraph of the trades union resolution adopted by the Chicago convention of the Socialist Party reflect the sentiment of the organization on this now important question?

The paragraph referred to contains the following significant sentence, "neither political nor other differences of opinion justify the division of the forces of labor on the industrial field."

The resolution was framed by a committee composed almost entirely of those Socialists who are known as "borers from within." The complexion of the committee was the result of slate making and lobbying on the part of these same "borers." The debate on the resolution was bitter at times and the opponents of the committee attempted to point out that the passage of such a resolution was un-Socialistic, since it was a covert indorsement of one kind of unionism and a covert stab at another. It was further attempted, in the limited time allowed for debate to show, that the New Trades Unionism was born of necessity, to meet changed industrial conditions and that it was in keeping with the purposes of Socialism, since by organizing the workers industrially it was equipping them for when the time became ripe for the change. It was also argued that the trade autonomy plan of unionism was only a stalking horse for capitalism, since it split the workers into a thousand and one divisions each one making its own agreement and taking its own beating all by itself at the hands of the master class. It was further shown that in addition to keeping the workers divided industrially it was also dividing them politically. The men who spoke in support of the resolution from Ben Hanford to Hilquit did not attempt to reply to these arguments. They kept up a constant reiteration of the charges that those who opposed the resolution are opposed to trades unions, which was a thousand miles from the truth, the facts being that the opposition was not to trades union indorsement, but to the kind of trades unionism it was sought to indorse. As it stands the Socialist Party is committed to scab herding, organization of dual unions, misleading of the working class, the expenditure of union funds to defeat Socialist candidates, the segregation of the working class into craft units which are powerless to accomplish anything and it has been committed to this because a few ambitious eastern comrades were anxious to make things pleasant for themselves in the "pure and simple" "unions." A referendum by paragraphs should be demanded on the trade union resolution.

Aye! Aye! As stated above, "The Socialist Party is committed to scab-herding" and "it has been committed to this because a few ambitious comrades are anxious to make things pleasant for themselves in the pure and simple unions"—in other words, the corruption of their scabbery dominated their political conduct.

The S. P. is a tail to the Gompers' scab-herders' kite, together with the latter's private Volkszeitung corporation that only recently sold out the brewery workers for advertisements. The S. L. P., on the contrary, is run by no scab-herding concern, and it ruthlessly, heresy-huntingly, drives out whatever member of the pack it finds in its camp—that's one of the differences between the two.

IN FULL BLAST

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an account from Colorado of the manner in which the authorities are conducting themselves towards the striking miners. Accidentally, in the way that accidents happen, the report arrives at a time when the Republican and Democratic papers are running over with the story of a dynamite explosion. The two stories, put together, admirably supplement each other, and the dynamite affair lands naturally upon the shoulders of the capitalists themselves.

Our Colorado reporter tells a very circumstantial story. From it it appears that not the militia only, but the Courts also and in a peculiar way, are engaged in the work of dragooning men into the mines. The account of how strikers are arrested, fined $25 and then offered freedom if they went to work but two days in the mines, has the odor, not of capitalist perfidy, but of feudal brutality. These occurrences are a twentieth century rehabilitation of feudalism. They are reminders of where the modern proletariat started from, and the dynamite explosion with which these feudal reminiscences come so nicely accompanied, tell the story of where the working class winds up in under class rule. Capitalist perfidy, no less homicidal than its feudal forerunner, succeeds upon feudal brutality.

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There is a rumor afloat that Uncle Sam may take and "run the show," i. e., the St. Louis Fair. "Uncle Sam," i. e., the government, has loaned the corporation running the fair $4,600,000. To insure the promised monthly payments on this amount, the government is authorized to step in and take the receipts until the money is paid. And, according to the rumor, this is just what "Uncle Sam" contemplates doing. This rumor looks like one of two things. Either it is a big "adv." for the "show," or it is the preliminary to a skillful dodge on the part of the capitalists interested. They, having reaped enormous profits in constructing the fair, apparently are, now that it is not proving a money-maker, willing to let "Uncle Sam" step in and bear the loss. It would not be the first time that capitalists have made a milch cow of "Uncle Sam," or used him to advance their own interests.

The forty-fourth annual convention of the Boss Brewers, at St. Louis, adopted resolutions pledging its members to elevate the trade. One of the means of this end will, no doubt, be the making of more contracts like those recently adopted in New York city, with the connivance of the labor fakirs in control of the brewery workers' union, by which hours will be increased and the breweries run as the employers see fit, the employees having no privileges that the unions are bound to enforce. In other words, by the phrase "to elevate the trade," the boss brewers mean "to line our own pockets" with the labor fakir's aid, at the brewery workers' expense.

Secretary Shaw's statement that wages have increased more than prices, is the height of reckless and audacious assertion—or bluffing misstatement, to put it more accurately. According to the figures of the Department of Labor and Commerce, wages, during recent years, increased 10 per cent. On the other hand, according to the figures of Dun's and Bradstreet's commercial agencies, prices, during the past seven years, increased 41 per cent. Again, according to press accounts, wages, during the past year, have been reduced from 5 to 50 per cent, while, during the same period, according to Dun's, prices have increased 4 per cent. The experience of every workingman during recent years confirms these figures, and refutes Secretary Shaw's bluffing misstatement.

Secretary Shaw's statement that workmen have constant employment is on a par with his misstatement regarding the greater increase of wages over prices. What of the 75,000 railroad men recently "laid off"—have they constant employment? What of the 50,000 textile operatives in New England on two-third time, or the 66,000 carpet workers in Philadelphia, on no time at all—have they constant employment? What of the armies of men stranded in all parts of the country by lying reports of "labor needed"—have they constant employment? What of the curtailments and shut-downs on all sides—do they denote constant employment. Secretary Shaw had better tell his constant employment yarn to the marines. No intelligent workingman will be stuffed with it.

Despite the fact that during the past year prices have increased, while wages have gone down from 5 to 50 per cent, the capitalists continue to claim that high prices are caused by high wages.

Judge Gaynor is again denouncing "the lawlessness of the police." There are many persons straining their ears to hear him denounce the lawlessness of the Colorado State authorities. They are likely to injure their ear drums in the effort, without hearing the desired sound! His honor is perfectly safe in denouncing "the lawlessness" that is dertimental to certain questionable forms of capitalism, but he would cross the danger line if he denounced the lawlessness detrimental to all the efforts of the working class to secure better conditions. Gaynor knows what's what in capitalist society, even if he does live in Brooklyn, the city of sleep, nocturnal and eternal.

The despatch from St. Petersburg, that the merchants of Moscow and other Russian cities, have secretly subscribed for the Japanese war loan, confirms once more the oft-confirmed truth that patriotism is a characteristic of capitalism as long as it is synonimous with the profit and pocketbook of the capitalist. When otherwise, capitalism follows the flag that pays.

The Brooklyn shoeworkers are now learning the truth of S. L. P. teaching that Tobinism is unionism in favor of shoe manufacturers. It will be an easy step now for them to learn that Gompersism is unionism in favor of all manufacturers.

It does a workingman good to see the way the strikers at Weil's shoe factory in Brooklyn refuse to join Tobin's first aid to shoe manufacturers. Their action in refusing to be imposed upon, even at the boss's wish, is encouraging!

A perusal of the statement of the strikers at Weil's shoe factory, in connection with the statements emanatig from Lynn, St. Louis and Chicago, demonstrate to a certainty the fact that Tobin's union is a union for the benefit of employers, and not employees. Decrease, and not, increase of wages is its reason for existence.

INDUSTRIAL BRIGHT SPOTS.

The bad industrial conditions at present prevailing in this country, is causing the financial reviewers of a daily evening paper some worry. They wish them ended, and are anxiously looking about for signs of improvement this summer. They claim to have found them in certain "bright spots." These "bright spots" are enumerated as follows:

"(1.) Our people as a whole are rich, especially in the West and South, from the profits of half a dozen past years. (2.) The great farming communities are out of debt, and are a sustaining force against financial reaction, instead of being, as in 1892, a drag on the rest of the country. (3.) Our bankers have paid off their floating debt to Europe, which for two or three years has hung like a mill-stone about the market's neck. (4.) If we produce, this year, a full-sized cotton crop, the United States will hold the key to the markets for international exchange, for the outside world will be compelled to buy whatever we can spare."

There is no doubt that, with men out of work committing suicide and women and children starving, an improvement in present conditions is much to be desired; but it is misleading to expect it from these "bright spots." They have been used before and found wanting. In an editorial on the reaction (sic) against industrial pessimism appearing in Bradstreet's of December 5, the conditions embodied in points one and two, were referred to as conditions so powerful in their influence for good as to offset any depression that may then have existed. Despite this positive assurance the depression was not only not offset, but it continues with us in a worse form than then. As for point three, a financial reviewer, at the beginning of the present year, recalled the fact that at the close of 1900 the bankers of this country had a balance abroad of $100,000,000, yet in less than one year's time, this condition was reversed, with bewildering suddenness, placing the bankers of this country $300,000,000 in debt to the capitalists abroad. This helped on the present depression. Thus, instead of point three proving assuring, it is apt to prove the very reverse. As for the cotton crop, that, too, was expected to do much, along with wheat and corn, but it petered out ignobly. Is history going to repeat itself again in cotton?

In the phraseology of the capitalist the present depression is due to "the lack of foreign markets," "the restriction of home demand," and "the tendency of production to increase faster than consumption." In the language of the Socialist, the present depression is due to the robbery of the working class, whose members receive in wages less than they produce, and are thus rendered unable to buy back all that they have produced. Despite the efforts of the capitalists to dissipate in wasteful luxuries the wealth stolen from labor, or to reinvest it in more industrial enterprises, "underconsumption," "overproduction" and crisis ensue. They continue until the surplus products of labor are disposed of, by sale or otherwise.

Such is the present condition of affairs. The depression is running its course. It will continue until demand is more in accord with supply, when capitalism will repeat itself and bring on another crisis—unless the working class puts an end to the robbery which causes crises, by inaugurating Socialism. Then, and only then, will the industrial bright spots be truly bright and indicative of improvement and progress. An end to crisis! On to Socialism!

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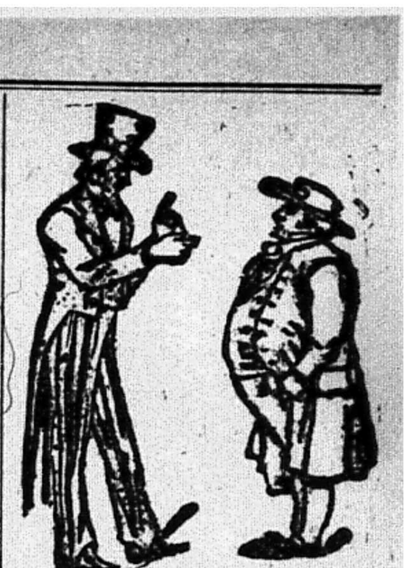
The high-handed lawlessness of the militia in Colorado continues unabated, yet no word of protest against it has been heard from Samuel Gompers, or the brood of so-called labor leaders, who acclaim him their directing genius. By withholding their condemnation of the outrageous acts now being committed against the organized workingmen of the Centennial State, Gompers and the gentry over whom he presides, are giving their tacit approval to them. It is time that the workingmen enrolled in the Gomper's organization awoke and deposed these "leaders," together with the false principle of the mutual identity of capital and labor, which makes such treacherous conduct possible. The time may come when the awakening will be a little too late.

Financial circles are busy discussing the question, which will help the market, a Japanese or Russian defeat? All such considerations as, Which will help humanity, a Japanese or Russian defeat?, the financiers leave to the ideologists. Markets, i. e., profits, are the only things influencing their thoughts on the outcome of the war.

Rockefeller, in transferring $100,000 in donations from Wisconsin churches to missionary work in Cuba, is placing his stamp of approval upon "The Pearl of the Antilles," as a place of profitable exploitation.



Brother Jonathan—It does seem to me that there is something decidedly perverse in Socialism.

Uncle Sam—That's something new. As a rule Socialism is sniffed at because it is taken to be too angelic.

B. J.—I don't think it ought to be sniffed at; what ought to be done to it is to burn it out.

U. S.—That's severe. And why this severity?

B. J.—I'll tell you. There are thousands upon thousands of people, nay hundreds of thousands who are content with their lot, and submissive to the existing order of things. I don't say they are as happy as I'd like to see them. But they are happy now with their lot. Down comes Socialism upon them, stirs the discontent, and turns their happiness into unhappiness. I say that such a thing is perverse.

U. S.—Let's see. You can't fly. You are perfectly happy with your legs for locomotion; down comes somebody upon you and descants upon the great pleasures that you could enjoy if you only had wings, besides legs, and could fiy; and he prevails upon you so much and he impresses you to such an extent with his arguments about the pleasures you are foregoing for want of wings that you cease to enjoy your legs and actually grow miserable.

B. J.—Bravo, well put!

U. S.—And your understanding of the effect of Socialist agitation is of the nature of such agitation for wings?

B. J.—Exactly! Now is not that perverse?

U. S.—Yes; THAT would indeed be perverse; but such is not Socialist agitation.

B. J.—What else is it?

U. S.—Now let's suppose this state of things: You imagine you are in good health, and are happy in that; nevertheless it is only appearance; there is death gnawing at your ivtals; you have a tapeworm inside of you sucking up the substance of your nourishment and undermining your health; at times you feel a sense of lassitude, but you get over that, your recuperative powers not yet having lost their elasticity, and you preserve your happiness. Some knowing one comes along and discovers the ev[illegible] of the mischievous parasite insi[illegible] you; he tells you of it; informs [illegible] of your danger, and thoroughly ar[illegible] you out of your ignorance on your [illegible]dition into a thorough appreciation [illegible] the danger you are in. Has he not "destroyed your happiness?"

B. J.—He has for the moment; but for my own good. What he tells me makes me take measures to rid myself of the parasite within me, and to become positively happy.

U. S.—And that is good?

B. J.—Certainly!

U. S.—And such is the case with Socialism; and that is what it does for those who enjoy the happiness of stupor, are disturbed therein, and aroused to rid themselves of a danger not understood by them, but sure to undo them if not overthrown.

B. J.—What danger?

U. S.—The danger of the existing of a capitalist system. More insidiously yet than the tapeworm undermines the constitution of an individual does the capitalist system undermine the health and, with it, the happiness of a nation. It renders the living of the working people, the masses, harder and harder; it gathers their substance into the hands of a small parasite class; and the day will surely arrive when it will knock them down for good and all, unless that day is prevented by the alarm signal given by Socialism.

B. J. looks contemplative.

U. S.—The only perverseness in this case is the conduct of the paid brood of politicians, pulpiteers and professors who seek to lull into security a nation that is now being sucked day by day by the tapeworm of capitalism which it ignorantly is carrying in its inside.

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Attorney General Knox has been slated to fill the unexpired term of Senator Quay, which expires next March. The conference that resulted in Knox's selection was attended by A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who, it is understood, represented the corporation's interests throughout the State. Need any more be said?

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Here and there the capitalist press gives vent to the pent-up feelings of the individual capitalist, and, through him, of the capitalist class. Such expressions are always promptly recorded in our party organ by our national editor. Having observed this, I take the liberty to write of a conversation I had with the representative of a large paint factory, one who sells principally to large machine factories, and, therefore, is in a position to get acquainted with the true situation in the production of commodities in the machine line. I might add that this representative possesses the faculty of gaining the confidence of the managers of factories. This is what he said:

"I tell you, Mr. Goltz, we are at the threshold of uncertain times, and the capitalists or their directors have adopted the watchword, conservatism."

He then went on to explain what he meant by conservatism:

"The manufacturers have combined and agreed not to produce any surplus, that they may have control of the future. They expect material to go down, and in the meanwhile they will hang Bro. Labor on a nail to dry, that he may be easier handled."

Then he switched off from the third person and spoke in the second again, as follows:

"The unions are a lot of trouble to us, and we must control them, cost what it may. We must use what means are necessary to attain the end. Of course, we must avoid bloodshed, if possible. If it were not for the agitators the job would be easy, for the average union man is ignorant and easily handled; but it matters not, the agitators are corrupt and venal. It costs a little more, but we can handle them."

Here I interrupted, saying, "But, is it not a fact that this stagnated condition prevades the entire civilized world?"

"Yes," said he, in awe-stricken accents, "there is a terrible social unrest permeating every strata of society, but, in my estimation, these conservative heads will lead the ship of society into quiet waters, and matters will be righted."

"But," I again broke in, "can they be righted? There is a struggle of classes whose interests are diametrically opposed. The possessing class, which is a large minority, degrades and oppresses the non-possessing class, which is in a large majority. Does not history tell us that when such conditions continue any length of time, a change will be the consequence?"

Here, it seems, I was getting beyond the gentleman, and he discontinued the conversation. Fraternally,

Max A. Goltz.

Winona, Minn., June 1.

ANOTHER BUBBLE PRICKED.

To The Daily and Weekly People: When the coal miners' strike in District 15 was inaugurated, John Mitchell, and leaders of the U. M. W. of A. declared that they had an infallable method of bringing the coal operators to their knees. This consisted in sending the strikers to other parts of the country, where they woul find work, and so be relieved from the privations attendant upon strikers. In addition, they who were shipped away would be in a position to assist those who could not or would not leave Colorado.

That was the theory, but how much different is the fact! Mitchell was asked how he would reconcile the position of sending men to other fields, from whence the coal they mined would be shipped into Colorado, with that of calling a strike here, and, of course, he was unable to answer the question satisfactorily. In a word, the plan of sending men to other fields has been a ghastly failure. Hundreds of men, who were given transportation to the Elysiums of the East—paradises brought into being through the agency of the U. M. W. of A.—are back, or would like to be, in this strike-stricken state. Theirs has been a violent disillusionment. They listened to the glowing stories told by the organizers sent out by John Mitchell, and, assured by that gentleman that this condition while on strike would be better than when at work, they voted for the strike, and they are sick of their bargain now. Some, utterly disgusted with the lies of those in whom they had trusted, have gone back to the mines, and all but a very few would hail with satisfaction a settlement that would allow them to return to work.

Never again will the buncombe of the leaders of the U. M. W. of A. be believed! Never again will intelligent miners re-echo the fables told of conditions in fields absolutely controlled by the union. Too many of the miners "have been there to see," and are not in a favorable frame of mind toward the men who put them through the mill, with a vengeance.

I have talked to scores of the returned ones, and have heard from many others who are anxious to come back, and the tone of all is strikingly similar. "One or two days a week." "Can't make expenses," or when work was brisker, "Too many men," "Not enough cars," "Can't get work at all; too full." Thus it goes. What a horrible picture! I know that the men who told me of the conditions existing elsewhere, and those who write of them, are men as to whose ability and willingness to work there can be no question.

Thus another glittering bubble has been pricked, and once more has the trades-union policy of the S. L. P. been vindicated. The effort of the leaders of the U. M. W. of A. to evade responsibility for the present lamentable condition of affairs is as cowardly as it is futile. They say to those who propose a calling off of the strike: "Stop it as you started it," by which they would throw all responsibility onto the men's shoulders. True, on the face of things the rank and file called the strike, but beneath that is the fact that they were urged on by the leaders of the union, and those who led them into the slough seem to be unable to pull them out.

Fraternally,

H. J. Brimble.

Florence, Col., June 5.

ELECTION LAWS IN MINNESOTA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Some "advanced ideas," so-called, have been established by the election laws in Minnesota.

1. No person can vote a straight party ticket by any single act. Each candidate must be voted for individually.

The theory is that this encourages the selection of good men. In a society where the social system established and the principles in practice were universally recognized to be correct, it would be true that good men in office were the only requirement for perfection. But, in a State divided into classes, the enforcement of the principles for the protection of each of whose interests is disastrous to the other class, such as the capitalist state is, and where the principles of each are championed by an organization deadly opposed to the other, the theory, as a reform, is a model of absurdity; as a piece of capitalist diplomacy it is fairly creditable.

2. With the filing of the nomination of each candidate for State office, a fee of $50 must be paid, and a smaller amount for each inferior office.

This law severely cripples a working class party, because every dollar paid as fees to a capitalist government is so much deducted from the amount it may spend for propaganda.

3. The use of the same word by two political parties in their respective names, is prohibited.

While this principle may avoid confusion, it is, nevertheless, premised upon the ignorance or disinterestedness of the voters.

In 1902 the Socialist Labor Party filed its certificate of nominations, and the Socialist Party attempted to steal our name. The court adjudged the name to belong to the S. L. P.

Then the "Socialist" party sought to file its nominations under its own name, "Socialist" party attenmpted to steal our referred to, the court decided that the Socialist Labor Party had the exclusive right to the use of the word "Socialist" as a party designation.

Owing to the law as to the $50 fee, the S. L. P. filed the nomination of candidates for governor only.

Thereupon the "Socialist" party filed nominations of candidates for the offices of Lieut.-Governor, Secretary of State, and State Auditor, using "Socialist" as their party designation.

And thus the campaign of 1902 was carried on and the votes counted, with the result that the "Socialist" party polled more while the S. L. P. polled less than one per cent of the total vote.

A session of the Legislature of Minnesota was held in 1903. Still bent upon preventing the S. L. P. from using the party designation "Socialist Labor," the "Socialist" party brought enough influence to bear upon Republican Senator Smith to induce him to introduce "By Request" a bill providing that the party which at the next preceding election polled one per cent of the total vote should have the exclusive right to the words adopted for its party designation. It brought such influence to bear that the bill was passed in the Senate with the support of 32 Republicans and 3 Democrats, and in the House with 57 Republicans and 9 Democrats.

When the "Socialist" party, by dickering with capitalist politicians, had gotten this bill through, to many members of the S. L. P. the fight for the name looked gloomy for us; but for the city election in St. Paul, to be held May 3, they prepared early—circulating their petition and filing their nominations in February.

Then the "Socialist" party in due time came to the clerk with their certificate of nominations, showed him their law and induced him to take our party designation off and place theirs on the ballot.

Most of our men looked at the law and were hopeless, but Comrade Anderson took the previous decision of the Supreme Court to the clerk, showed him the question as he saw it and also brought it before the City Attorney, and they decided that, in view of the previous decision of the court, we were entitled to the name. The clerk therefore put us back on the ballot.

The next step was that the S. P. took the law they had obtained from the capitalist politicians before the Supreme Court on appeal.

Our case was presented by the State Executive Committee and the decision, of course, was that the Supreme Court decision of 1902 gave the S. L. P. the exclusive right to the word "Socialist" as a party designation upon the ballot; that the candidates of the "Socialist" party for Lieut.-Governor, etc., were erroneously and unlawfully allowed to be designated upon the ballot as "Socialist" in that election; that each adoption of the word was an infringement upon the rights of the S. L. P.; and consequently the vote they polled in that election could not acquire them any part of another party's name that they may have lawfully appropriated.

Yet, regardless of the extent of their failure, the collusion of the State organization of Minnesota of the "Socialist" Party with capitalist politicians again brands their party as corrupt.

Fraternally, Chas. H. Chase.

Winona, Minn., May 19, 1904.

BELLEVILLE, ILL., UP AND DOING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Belleville is in the line of progress. Section Belleville has been holding successful outdoor meetings for the last four weeks on Saturday nights, and will try and continue same during the summer months. Our meetings are increasing in the number of listeners, and the interest taken by the wage workers. This is noticeable in the amount of books sold and the number of subs taken. Our leaflets are eagerly sought for.

On Saturday, May 7, Comrades Chas. Johnson and Philip Veal spoke. On May 14 Comrades John Johnson and Chas. Johnson, of East St. Louis, formerly of Minneapolis, Minn., spoke. On May 21 Comrade Knight, of St. Charles, Mo., formerly of Colorado, and Comrade Veal spoke. On May 28 Comrade Cox, of Collinsville, spoke. On June 4 Comrade Philip Veal and Comrade Chas. Johnson spoke. On June 11 we will have Comrade John Johnson with some St. Louis comrade to speak. We also expect to have Comrade Bilsbarrow and Comrade Poelling of St. Louis, over on some Saturday this summer.

We sold from 10 books the first meeting to 30 books the last meeting, selling about 100 books in all. We also got quite a few subscribers for our English and German party organs, securing 5 Weekly People subs and 2 German subs at the last meeting. We also have ordered a steel speaker's stand and expect it to be here in time for our Saturday night meeting.

The local comrades, Goss and Andreas, have acted as chairmen at these meetings and will try and fit themselves for the stand in the near future, seeing the necessity of wage workers carrying on this movement.

The comrades here also solicit for subs and distribute leaflets during the week, seeing it will not do to rely wholly on the speakers.

Comrades throughout the States, arouse to action and we will soon see ourselves a power!

Yours for the Socialist Labor Party,

Walter Goss.

Belleville, Ill., June 5.

AGITATION IN THE THIRD A. D.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A successful agitation meeting was held at the corner of Carmine and Bleecker streets last Monday evening. Comrade Quinlan acted as chairman and Pat. Walsh, John Walsh, Robert Downes and James T. Hunter addressed the meeting. The remarks of the speakers were well received by the audience, which numbered 250 persons. Eleven pamphlets were sold, and three applications for membership in the Party were received.

Campaign Committee, First, Third and Fifth Assembly Districts, Manhattan.

June 7.

ACTIVITY IN BOSTON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—However much the members of Section Boston may be afflicted with "writers' cramp," yet it is not to be inferred that we are at all inactive on the "firing line"; our Sunday meetings on the Common being very successful as subscription gatherers.

Last Sunday your correspondent alone secured seven subs out of a small crowd averaging fifty persons.

"War horse" Carroll, with his chart, explanatory of the division of wealth, is doing yeoman service every Sunday, being usually preceded by Chairman Ballhouse, whose flaying of the Kangs merits hearty approval from his auditors.

Brennan, of Salem, with his usual scholarly presentation of the class struggle, is a strong card for gathering a crowd.

Murphy, of Lynn, also comes here from his own busy field, and with his biting sarcasm and ready Celtic wit, keeps a generous crowd in splendid order.

Bresnahan, of Cambridge, clear-cut and sound to the very economic marrow, is another one of our sledge hammerers, and, without doubt, the worst nightmare that ever scared a Kanglet.

We members of Section Boston gauge the success of a meeting by the number of subs we take, and our subscription work is most arduous, perhaps, than that of any other Section, for the reason that there are a dozen or more political meetings going on at the same time as ours, and a strict prohibition against soliciting subscriptions at such meetings; yet we consider it a poor day that we don't gather four subs to the Weekly, at least, and this from a constantly shifting crowd.

Now that the practical side of the Press Committee has been heard from, we trust that it will somewhat allay any fears as to how "Section Boston stands." It "stands pat."

Fraternally, Future Hopes.

Boston, Mass., June 6.

S. L. P. SPEAKERS OVERCOME OPPOSITION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist Labor Party held an open-air meeting at Main and Lloyd streets on Wednesday evening, June 1. An audience of about one hundred wage slaves listened attentively for about two hours. The comrades had received an inkling that "Dude Walters," saloon-keeper, whom we referred to in a previous letter, was going to hire thugs to raise a disturbance by throwing stones, etc.

Comrades B. Reinstein, Organizer Section Buffalo, W. Cline and the writer visited the captain in command of precinct 1 to demand police protection. Comrade Reinstein gave him the information we had received.

On our arrival at Main and Lloyd streets Wednesday we set up the stand and unfurled our banner to the breeze. Comrade F. F. Young opened the meeting. In a few minutes an Italian trundling a street piano appeared on the scene. The piano was lifted into the doorway and the owner set to work grinding out tunes by the yard.

A corps of speakers drilled in the class struggle fought "Dude Walter's" piano to a finish.

Comrade Jackson, a new recruit to the wielders of the Arm and Hammer, raked the system fore and aft for fifteen minutes. He was followed by Comrade O. A. Curtis, who spoke forty minutes, a-smashing the fallacies of the labor fakirs and politicians. Comrade E. Hauk followed, speaking for about ten minutes. The writer closed the meeting by a half-hour speech. Notwithstanding to "Dude Walter's" the W. C. T. U. has piano we held the crowd to the last.

Two policemen graced the presence of our meeting.

The meeting adjourned about 10.15 with a round of applause and three lustily given cheers for the S. L. P.

Lloyd street offers a fair sample of what capitalism produces. Next door to "Dude Walters" the W. C. T. U. has a mission. A comrade entered the place to try and sell some literature to a group of wage slaves sitting in the place. He was told that we were "wicked and did not have God in us." The author of the remark was one of our benevolent masters who rides to "the mission" in an automobile.

Thus do we find the two elements in society who profit by the capitalist system, viz., the capitalist masters who exploit our brain and muscle, and the slum prostitute exploiters of the system. Here prostitution of mind and body are united to crush us. But victory was ours in this skirmish as it shall be in those yet to come.

On with the agitation, comrades; the day will soon be at hand when we shall receive the full product of our labor. Our masters attest the truth of our statements. J. T. B. Geariety.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 7.

IMPORTANT TO THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Comrades:—The national convention of the party will be held in New York City early in July. Massachusetts will send there five delegates. All sections and members at large are requested to send to the undersigned the assessment of $1, for each member in good standing, called for by the general committee of the party, to defray delegate's expenses, not later than June 25, and at the same time return monies and unsold Amsterdam Congress stamps, so that the matter may be closed and the money collected remitted at once.

Michael T. Berry, Secretary,

CARD TO MASSACHUSETTS' SECTIONS.

To the Sections of the Massachusetts S. L. P.—Please return to Pasquale Samareo, 108 Alley street, Lynn, Mass., the tickets sent out by him with the endorsement of the General Committee of the Massachusetts S. L. P.. Attend to this at once, so that the affair may be closed up.

Michael T. Berry, Secretary.
Mass. Gen. Committee.

It Is Coming!

(Written for The People by Mrs. Clarence E. Warner, New Haven, Conn.).

It is coming, it is coming; we can hear it on the wind,
'Tis the battle-cry of labor; 'tis the plaint of human kind,
The slogan of the worker, as he rises in his might
To crush his proud oppressors and to vindicate the right.
We can hear them loudly tramping, these sons of honest toil,
To the Battle of the Ballots, where the children of the soil
Shall no longer fight half-hearted; but with front a million strong,
Drive from place and power forever those who robbed the people long.

It is coming, it is coming; at our forges, in our mills,
And wherever hardy workmen bend to toil with hearty wills;
In the shop, the yard, the quarry; on the dock or in the mine
The sounding of its coming warms their bosoms like new wine.
For it spreads the sound of Freedom where the starry banner waves
O'er the land that freed its negroes while it made its white men slaves,
And our people as they hear it, smile with faces thin and wan,
For it seals the son of labor as an Equal and a Man.

It is coming, it is coming; we can hear it in the street.
And the grimy throngs are gathering where fall its echoes sweet;
'Tis the gladsome call of Freedom, the peerless bugle note
Of the later Revolution that thrills them to the throat.
It is sounding, sounding, sounding, louder, stronger, deeper far
Than the blatant brassy trumpets that inflame the tribes to war;
Our hearts responsive greet it, our lips responsive cry;
"Now, labor's sons, the hour has come to strike like men or die!"

See the capitalists are paling! see the tyrants tottering now,
As they mark our seried columns rising o'er the mountain's brow
Whence we view the land so fertile, which by birthright should be ours;
With its myriad cornfields waving to the sunlight and the showers.
Forward; forward! on the foeman! Pause you not to dream nor rest—
We surround them like a river when the flood is at its best.
No mercy have they meted us; no mercy may we give!
They must swim or sink and perish, that we and ours may live.

In the hot but bloodless battle waged from dawn till set of sun,
What triumphs may be compassed, what victories may be won!
With the Ballots for our bullets we can shower them thick as hail;
Send volley after volley on our foes until they fail.
We can storm the Legislatures, clear the courts and Congress, too;
Rout the lobby and the bribers—that's what workingmen can do.
If we stand a solid army with our Ballots in our hand,
We can march and fight and conquer, till the worker rules the land.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

D. J. L., MONTCLAIR, N. J.—When Dr. Lyman Abbot says: "The labor problem can never be solved as long as one set of men owns the tools and another set uses them," what the Dr's words prove is that the theoretical part of Socialism is so obvious that any intelligent man can see it. But the conduct of the Dr. and that of the rest of the intellectuals proves that one thing is the knowledge of a theory and another its application. Indeed, a theory never can never be said to be well understood except by those who have struggled with its practical application. Hence it is that activity in such organizations as the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. are essential to the converting of a man from a declaimer into a practitioner.

H. B. A., LONDON, ONT.—What you must first bear in mind is that the value (exchange value) of an article is determined by the amount of labor socially necessary for its reproduction. What you must next bear in mind is that the "price" of an article, altho' dependent upon other things apart from its "value," may coincide with the value. Finally, what you must bear in mind is that Marx points out that the "use value" of the commodity labor-power lies in its quality of being able to produce a larger quantity of "exchange value" than its own, than its own exchange value in the labor market. Bearing all this in mind it is obvious how wage earners, whose own exchange-value in the labor market is only $2,000, nevertheless when put to work manifest their "use-value" by producing $2,000 plus the $5,000, that is, $5,000 more than their exchange value, and how the cloth so produced is of the "exchange value" of $7,000, seeing that it embodies that amount of labor socially necessary for its re-production.

That you should be puzzled, and continue to be puzzled by this reasoning, notwithstanding you quote Marx, is only a fresh evidence of what has been repeatedly pointed out in these columns, to wit, that the most important part of Marx is not understood by many who claim to know him—and it is not Marx's fault. He understood the point, and even gloried in it as his particular discovery. It is the point of the two natures of labor, its exchange value and its USE VALUE—the quality of producing more exchange value than its own. And Marx says of that double nature of labor that it is "the pivot on which a clear comprehension of political economy turns" (Chap. 1., Section 2, Swan Sonnenschein & Co. edition). Just sit down and absorb the analysis there presented.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—An S. L. P. man who understands half-tone and line work and is a good all round man in photo-engraving is offered a good position out of town by a Party member. Address applications to this office and letters will be forwarded to out of town inquirer.

G. J. S., ST. PAUL, MINN.—The matter is too voluminous to be handled in these columns. You should take a lawyer.

H. J. B. FLORENCE, COLO.—Gather and send the information.

S. B., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—You were answered ages ago and told to read the footnote on page 372 of the English translation of Bebel's "Woman," published by the Labor News Company, and then, if you still felt unanswered, to repeat your question more concretely. We have been patiently waiting for you to do so. Did you read it? If you didn't, do so; if you did, and still feel unanswered repeat your question, but concretely.

T. J. T., KANSAS CITY, MO.—As to "The Epistles at the Lambertians," the undertaking of publishing them in pamphlet form falls to the department of the Labor News Co., which will surely do so if wanted to.

As to how it comes that so small a percentage of those whom The People is sent to on trial fail to renew their subscription, the matter has been recently answered by a correspondent in these columns. He said it was a proof not of The People's worthlessness, but of the backwardness of those readers. Know you not the parable of the sower who went out to sow, and the bulk of whose seed either "fell by the way side and the fowls came and devoured them up"; or "fell upon stony places where they had not much earth and forthwith they sprang up because they had no deepness of earth, and when the sun was up, they withered away"; or "fell among thorns, and the thorns sprang up and choked them"? It is so with "The People." And it is so in nature. Not one in the myriad of seeds scattered about takes. There is another way of getting at the answer. Look at the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic papers. They were all started against The People on the theory that The People was substantially wrong. They were to do it right and show it by their circulation. Now, then, not all of them put together have the circulation, to say nothing of the standing of The People. The only paper that would seem to be the exception, rather proves the case. It is the "Appeal to Reason." Its circulation is much larger. Will any intelligent man, even if he is not a Socialist, or any Socialist, even if his intelligence is not developed along the journalistic line, want The People to adopt "Appeal to Reason" methods? Surely not! No doubt The People can be improved. But the real improvement depends upon a larger personnel and funds.

J. M. F., DUQUOIN, ILL.; N. D., NEW YORK; M. I., L. D., T. O. K., CHICAGO, ILL.; W. S., KANSAS CITY; G. M. S., FLORENCE, COLO.; C. H., LONDON, ENG.; H. J., LOUISVILLE, KY.; R. J. C., TROY, N. Y.; D. V., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; L. T. B., BRADDOCK, PA.; S. J., TROY, N. Y.; M. T. R., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.; P. P. R., TROY, N. Y.; C. Z., PEEKSKILL, N. Y.; A. L., CLEVELAND, O.; R. A. S., PITTSBURG, P.; L. L., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; H. U., SAGINAW, MICH.; E. F. W., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; F. A. W., LYNN, MASS.; O. M. J., E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Matter received.

TO THE SECTIONS OF THE S. L. P. NAMED BELOW.

Two members of the Illinois S. E. C., comrades Will W. Cox and Philip Veal, both delegates to the national convention of the Party to be opened on July 2d,—owing to the fact they will have the latter half of June to themselves because of the shutting down of the mines—have made up their minds to leave for New York city earlier, so as to be in a position to visit sections en route and assist them in their agitation by speaking at meetings arranged on the dates mentioned. The comrades will make the first stop at Indianapolis, leaving there on the night of June 19. Then they will make stops as follows:

Cleveland, June 20-21.
Erie, June 22.
Buffalo, June 23-24.
Rochester, June 25.
Syracuse, June 26.
Schenectady, June 27.
Albany, June 28.
Troy, June 29.
Yonkers, June 30.

The sections named will please make suitable arrangements for open-air meetings wherever possible, and try to make these meetings as successful as can be. No definite charge will be made to the sections, but it is expected that each sections will contribute to cover the extra outlay incurred for railroad fare and living expenses.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

DETROIT AGITATION MEETINGS.

Section Detroit, Mich., will hold outdoor agitation meetings every Saturday, beginning at 8 p. m., at the corner of Michigan and Washington avenues.

MISSOURI STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Bilsbarrow in chair. Absent without excuse Feltman and Hager. Card handed in by H. Schwartz, of Section Los Angeles, with application for membership-at-large. On motion, accepted.

Communications: From Minden Mine, enclosing $1 pledged on State Agitation Fund; also advising that an S. P. speaker, Berry, of Kansas City, had visited Minden Mines, stating that the S. P. and S. L. P. had united and declaring his intention to organize a section. From National Secretary two letters relative to party matters. From Secretary of State relative to election laws.

Bill from State Secretary for 90 cents express charges on N. A. F. matter; ordered paid.

Ways and Means Committee reports that leaflets and appeal to People readers have been sent to 224 readers, to which no responses have been received to date. Wrote Secretary of State relative to election laws. Section St. Louis pledged to date $01, of which $17 has been paid. Bills to the amount of $17.33 have been received to cover various expenditures.

Moved that Feltman's seat be declared vacant on account of absence from two consecutive meetings without excuse, and State Secretary instructed to fill vacancy.

Received $1 from J. Keenan on State Agitation Fund.

Owing to absence of Financial Secretary no report was read.

Geo. Danner, Rec. Secretary.

St. Louis, Mo., June 7.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 380, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Regular meeting held June 10, at 2-6 New Reade Street, with J. J. Kinneally in the chair. Absent Klein, Walsh and Hammer, the two former with, the latter without excuse. The financial report showed receipts $50; expenditures $54.82.

Communications: From Cal. S. E. C., reporting the work of their canvasser, Goodwin, in the northern part of the State; also of efforts made to transfer Daily People loan certificates from present holders to new men, in accordance with circulars received from Daily People Finance Committee. From Oak Park, Ill., as well as from Chicago, several communications bearing upon meetings held and to be held to take advantage of local situation favorable to agitation and pointing out the effect of local strikes upon the membership. From R. I. S. E. C. relative to financial reports and the reorganization of Sections formerly located at Pawtucket and Woonsocket would soon be accomplished. From Collinsville, Ill., on the trip of Cox and Veal to New York; also upon Chicago situation. From Section Hoboken, N. J., reporting the expulsion from the Party of August Schroeder for conduct unbecoming a member. From Minn. S. E. C. reporting the conclusion of the tour of Chase in the state and that the latter had gone from there to Wisconsin. From Chase, Milwaukee, reporting arrival in that city and speaking of the work to be laid out in Wisconsin, which will keep him busy until June 28, after which date he will go straight back to New York. From Ohio S. E. C., reporting on the complaint made by T. Adams, of Columbus, and stating that Adams' appeal could not be submitted for the reason that he was not in good standing. Resolved to concur and and so notify Adams.

From Section Chicago, Ill., complaining that one of their former members after removal to the state of Indiana had been asked by the Indiana S. E. C. to make application as a new member instead of being accepted on transfer. The National Secretary had written to the Indiana S. E. C. and received from there a statement to the effect that the Indiana S. E. C. had taken no such action and was ready at any time to accept the card of the member in question as soon as that card was presented for transfer. The National Secretary reported to have informed Section Chicago of the status of the matter as set forth.

Resolutions to be presented to the National Convention were received from Section Chicago, bearing upon the matter of providing uniform ledgers and account books for the Sections; also report blanks, etc. From Section Winona, Minn., like resolutions, providing for financial reports.

From Somers, Mont., came a letter from a member of the S. P., declaring that he had belonged to that party for five years but that the late Chicago convention had made it impossible for him to remain with it any longer; also asking for information how to become a member of the S. L. P.

From Mrs. Olive M. Johnson, East St. Louis, Ill., a letter stating that she had been elected delegate to the National Convention and would start for New York in time to be present at the "Arbetaren" excursion on June 26, after which date and up to July 2nd she would be willing to address meetings in New York and vicinity. Party organizations in and around New York will please take notice and notify the National Secretary in case they want to avail themselves of the opportunity presented.

Adjourned.

Edward C. Schmidt, Recording Sec.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of General Committee, Massachusetts S. L. P., held at 1165 Tremont street, Boston, June 12. Called to order by the chairman, Frank Keefe, of Lynn. Roll call showed Keefe, Berry, Sweeny, Englehardt and Mortensen present; Fitzgerald, Young, Greenman, Neilsen and Murphy absent.

Records of meeting of May 23 read and accepted.

Communications: From Labor News Co., bill for $6 for circular letter ordered sent out by the General Committee; ordered paid. From Weekly People on circulation. Referred to secretary, he to write sections on the matter. From J. A. Youngdam and Section Worcester sending money for various funds. Same accepted and correspondence filed. From Section Lowell on agitation work; attended to by secretary, correspondence filed.

Report of auditors for first quarter, and the report of secretary that he had sent the report to the sections; accepted, and action of secretary endorsed.

Final report of fair committee of Scandinavian Socialist Club and Massachusetts S. L. P., showing net receipts to be $520.51, which was divided between the S. L. P. and the club as follows: S. L. P., $390.38; Scand. Socialist Club, $130.13; report accepted.

Secretary reports that the vote for delegates to the National Convention is as follows: Berry, 86; Ruther, 60; Enger, 51; Anderson, 49; Brennan, 44; Bresnahan, 43; Sweeney, 30; Keefe, 29; Jordan, 23; Neilsen, 22; Greenman, 20; Englehardt, 20; Stevenson, 13; Young, 10; Farrell, 9; Dana, 8. The first five are the delegates elected; the balance are alternates to serve in the order of the vote received. Secretary ordered to notify the delegates and issue credentials as per vote of committee.

Secretary reported that the Party had by vote of 47 for to 40 against voted to sustain the office of paid secretary, and it was ordered that report be accepted and secretary prepare a circular letter to sections on the matter and have the same ready for General Committee at its next meeting.

David F. Richardson was declared elected treasurer of the General Committee, he having received 25 votes and Michael G. Power 15 for that office. Report accepted and secretary instructed to notify Comrade Richardson of his election.

Picnic Committee report that Chas. J. Mercer, of Bridgeport, Conn., will speak at picnic in Amory Grove, Roxbury, Saturday, July 16, and ask that the General Committee add five more members to the committee. Report accepted and request granted. Comrades Bohmback, Schugel, Sasche, Burnham, Kroathen and Boyle were added to the committee.

Secretary ordered to notify the sections which elect the General Committee that we desire them to at once each elect a committee of three to serve as the Greater Boston Entertainment Committee and to report the names and addresses of those elected to the secretary of the General Committee.

Ordered that a meeting of all Party members in good standing be held at 1165 Tremont street, Boston, Sunday, June 26, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of instructing the delegates to the National Convention.

Matter of where caucusses and convention will be held laid over until next meeting.

Adjourned. Michael T. Berry,
Secretary Mass. S. L. P.

MASSACHUSETTS, ATTENTION!

Comrades:—By vote of the General Committee of the Party, a meeting of Party members will be held at 1165 Tremont street, Boston, Room 1, on Sunday, June 26, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of instructing the delegates to the National Convention.

You are called upon to attend this meeting and by your thought and intelligent co-operation assist in the building of our Party.

It is your duty to be present at this meeting and do what you can to bring others with you. Fraternally,

Michael T. Berry,
Secretary Mass. S. L. P.
99½ Chestnut street, Lynn, Mass.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.

To the readers and friends of "The People," "Socialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung," and "Arbeteren."

Dear Comrades and friends:—The Washington State Committee, realizing that the Socialist Labor Party press is not getting the support that it is entitled to, kindly calls attention to the fact that people cannot be expected to support papers that they do not know anything about. If you have a good thing you must prove it.

All of you who have learned what the sterling worth of the Socialist Labor Party papers are, know what a sickening effect a reading of the trash in the "freak" parasite press has upon you. It will have that same effect upon every other honest, intelligent person who gets a chance to find out the difference.

When a person brings himself or herself up to a solid intelligent stand for the Socialist Labor Party he or she at once becomes a better neighbor, friend, citizen and man or woman. It is to your immedate interest to have so many of that kind of people in your neighborhood as possible. It will be worth to each of you, individually, many times the little trouble we are asking you to take in this matter, which is to make a tour among the people in your neighborhood and get their permission to have their names on the Free Mailing List of the Socialist Labor Party. Send the names, along with such other information as you may think of value to this committee, to William McCormick, P. O. Box 1040, Seattle, Wash.

While we do not expect to make converts of any more than a small minority of the names that we expect you to send us, try and do the best you can to keep us from wasting time and literature on people who will give it no attention at all. Send what subscriptions you can, but be sure and send in names for the "Free List" and this committee will take steps to get the subscriptions. Send in lists for each language separate, and be sure and get the person's permission before you send his name in.

If you want to see the Socialist Labor Party grow, help get readers for its press, and it will grow all right, and the bogus Socialist party with its freak parasite press, will get out of its way accordingly. Yours fraternally,

Washington State Committee.
Room 12, Mason Block, Seattle, Wash.

A CALL.

The date of the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party has been set for Saturday, July 2, and the gavel will fall at 9 a. m. of that day, calling the convention to order.

For the place of the convention Grand Central Palace has been chosen, the same locality where the conventions of 1896 and 1900 have been held.

Delegates coming from points west of St. Louis can save in cost of transportation by going via St. Louis, as fares from that point to New York and back again are apt to be lower because of extra rates introduced in view of the exposition.

Members of Section New York who are in a position to lodge one or more delegates and are willing to do so, will please send their names and addresses to the undersigned.

For the National Executive Committee,
S. L. P., Henry Kuhn,
Secretary.

THE DAILY PEOPLE HOMESTRETCH FUND.

UNDER THIS HEAD WILL BE PUBLISHED ALL DONATIONS MADE FOR THE LAST FINAL EFFORT TO CLEAR UP THE BALANCE OF THE DEBT ON THE DAILY PEOPLE PRINTING PLANT. THAT BALANCE, ON NOVEMBER 15, WAS $4,643, PLUS INTEREST. WATCH AND SEE HOW THE FIGURES OF THE "HOMESTRETCH FUND" GET UP TO IT.

Previously acknowledged	$4255.10
23rd A. D., New York	60
W. Yonke, Seattle, Wash.	2.50
F. Ahlberg, Moline, Ill. (Loan Cert.)	5.00
J. Heidenreich, Cleveland, Ohio	1.00
Part proceeds from Masquerade ball, Sec. Cleveland, O.	2.25
Unclaimed commission on Weekly subs., Section Cleveland, O.	.25
Cash, Cleveland, Ohio.	1.00
H. Bratburd, Cleveland, Ohio,	1.00
E. Polster, Cleveland, Ohio	1.00
C. H. Evans, Celina, Ohio, (Loan Cert.),	5.00
Total	$4274.70

GENERAL ORGANIZER'S FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$168.10
L. A. 325, Los Angeles, Cal.	3.00
L. A. 399, Buffalo, N. Y.	2.50
J. Yates, Buffalo, N. Y.	1.00
Chas. C. Woodley, Buffalo, N. Y.	1.00
B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y.	2.00
W. C. Vincent, Buffalo, N. Y.	.50
Frank F. Young, Buffalo, N. Y.	.50
J. Goward, Buffalo, N. Y.	.50
Ed. Stauch, Buffalo, N. Y.	.50
J. Fronckowiak, Buffalo, N. Y.	.50
Emanuel Hauk, Buffalo, N. Y.	.50
Tom Jackson, Buffalo, N. Y.	.50
John Donohue, New York City	.75
P. Weinert, New York City	.50
J. J. Kinneally, New York City	.25
Jules Magnette, Newark, N. J.	.50
R. M. McCance, Newark, N. J.	.25
Total, to date	$183.35

MILWAUKEE, ATTENTION!

Every member of Section Milwaukee should attend the special meeting to be held Saturday, June 18, 1904, 8 p. m., at Bauch's large hall, third floor, corner Third street and North avenue.

Business of the utmost importance to every member will be transacted. All readers of The People are also invited to attend. E. M. Rubringer,
Organizer.

YONKERS OPEN AIR MEETING.

Sam. J. French, of New York, will address an open air meeting in Yonkers in Getty Square, on Saturday evening, June 18. Readers of The People in the vicinity should be present and bring workingmen who are strangers to the movement along. The meeting will be under the auspices of the L. A. 42, S. T. and L. A.

SPECIAL MUSICAL OFFER.

Mr. Platon Brounoff, the noted singer and pianist, will give instructions to readers of the Weekly People on piano or in singing at five dollars per month (two lessons a week), on Tuesdays and Fridays, from three to nine p. m., at 251 East Broadway.

REMEMBER, those who wish to take advantage of this offer must show a receipt for a year's subscription to the Weekly People.

MORE TOBINISM.

Continued from page 1.

and furnishing manufacturers with scabs, which it has followed in Lynn, Haverhill, Montreal, St. Louis and other shoe towns, and

Whereas, The B. & S. W. U. spends the hard earned money of the shoe workers who are so unfortunate as to be obliged to belong to it, not to help its members get better wages and conditions, but to destroy those labor organizations that have improved wages and conditions, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is not correct to call the B. & S. W. U. a labor organization. That it should be called "The Manufacturers Aid Association," or "The Scab Manufacturing and Supply Company"; and be it further

Resolved, That such an organization deserves the contempt of all honest workingmen and women and should have their active opposition."

LOUISVILLE NEWS.

Continued from page 1.

adopted at the Chicago convention, but received the reply that the resolution was so explicit that it needed no defining. Our comrade, Schmidt, here said that although the Socialist Labor Party members had not yet received a copy of the resolution under discussion, yet he was convinced that it would be just as explicit as the "Kautsky" resolution, seeing that both were framed by "intellectuals."

Dobbs here pulled out his watch and Gompers like, said he had to leave to catch the next train to New York.

Robinson (S. P. pure and simpler) tried to defend Dobbs after his rapid exit, claiming that he meant the entire trade union movement including the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and the American Labor Union, when he spoke of the class struggle.

The Socialist Labor Party men, however, pointed out that only the A. F. of L. had been under discussion, Dobbs especially ignoring the American Labor Union and Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance altogether.

It was a good meeting for the S. L. P. and again demonstrated the superiority of our organization, for while our men were a unit in all questions discussed, the "Socialist" party were wrangling among themselves, no two men agreeing on anything. More anon.

Press Committee,
Section Louisville, Ky.

THE MINERS' SIDE.

Continued from page 1.

ing charge of the strike in the district have publicly used for many months.

"Absolutely no deaths have occurred during the contest for which the Western Federation of Miners can or ought to be held responsible. Some fifteen men were killed in the Stratton Independence mine through the incompetency of the management. These men were unfamiliar with the work, and were such as this mine and other mines in the district have been compelled to employ at the behest of the mine owners' employment agency."

OFFICERS SECTION RENNSELAER.

The following were elected officers of Section Rennselaer County, N. Y., S. L. P., for the ensuing six months:

Organizer, Adam Wildermuth; Recording Secretary, Samuel P. Shaw; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, George F. Bussey; Auditing Committee, A. Wildermuth, S. P. Shaw, J. F. Bussey.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ATTENTION!

There will be a meeting of Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., at 1120 Talbot avenue, Braddock, Pa., on Sunday, June 19, 7.30 p. m.

The S. L. P. expects every member to do his duty.

Comrades, it is your duty to attend this meeting. S. R. Rager,
Recording Secretary.

LOWELL OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

The Socialist Labor Party of Lowell will hold open air meetings at the corner of Jackson and Central streets, every Saturday evening at 8 p. m. Now comrades and sympathizers of the movement, come and help to distribute literature. Bring your friends with you.

J. Youngjohns, Oorganizer.

S. L. P. SUPPLIES.

Due cards, per 100	$ .40
Application cards, per 100	.40
Constitutions, per 100	.70
Platforms, per 1000 (4-page leaflet)	1.50
Rubber setamps (regular size), each	.67
Delinquency notices, per 100	.30
Candidates' resignation blanks, per 100	.30

Orders should be accompanied by cash. To keep credit accounts for trifling amounts is a useless waste of time and postage, sent in endeavoring to collect several times over a small sum of 25 or 50 cents.

Address all orders to Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

SOUND SOCIALIST LITERATURE.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature

ELIZABETH S. T. & L. A. AGITATION

L. A. 410 will hold an open air meeting Saturday evening, June 18th, 8 p. m., at corner of Broad and Jersey streets, Elizabeth, N. J. John J. Kinneally, of New York and H. Klawansky, of Jersey City, will address the meeting on "Politics and Trades Unions." All readers of The People and sympathizers are invited to come and hear the principles of New Trades Unionism explained.

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